The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6788.—VOL. XLI. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th of February, at her residence, 227, Castlereagh-street, the wife of Mr. E. Maides, of a son.

On the 4th of March, at Emily Cottage, Pitt-street, Redfern, Mrs. Edward Millett, of a daughter.

On Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, at her residence, St. Alban's Macdonald River, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Hawkins, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Argyle Stores, Mrs. J. G. Fletcher, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at Macquarie-street North, the wife of Charles Nathan, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at her son's residence, Burwood, Mary, relict of the late James Patterson, Esq., Fort Adjutant, Isle aux Noix, Canada East, aged 61 years.

On the 5th instant, at the Parsonage, St. Peter's, Cook's River, the Rev. Edward John Nixon, B.A., incumbent of the parish, aged 46.

At 144, Prince-street, on the 6th instant, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. John Lake, late of Chewton, Victoria, aged 33 years.

On the 7th instant, at the residence of Mr. James Boyd, North Shore, Elizabeth Mary Ann, second daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hanslow, aged three years and one month.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
NORTHAM,
GEORGE C. SPARKES, Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of March, 1860, at 2 o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, POINT DE GALLE, and ADEN.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, February 14th, 1860.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Co.'s steamers will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English Mail:

For AUCKLAND direct.—LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, on the 10th March.

For NELSON, NEW PLYMOUTH, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—The PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, commander, on the 10th March.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Royal Mail steamship LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, A. KENNEDY, commander, will sail on the 10th March.

Passage money—Saloon £10 0 0
Second cabin ... 5 0 0

Freight—light goods, 25s. a ton measurement; heavy goods—sugar, iron, &c., 20s. per ton weight.
PEARSON and CO., agents.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

NOTICE.—NAUTILUS, steamer, from Corporation Wharf (next Erskine-street) to Dry Dock.
Hours from Dock. Half-hours Sydney side.

MIDDLE HEAD,
Middle Harbour
George's Head
Moseman's Bay.

A steamer will leave Woolloomooloo Bay, on THURSDAY (this day), for Moseman's Bay, and again on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, starting from Woolloomooloo Bay, at 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 o'clock p.m. Fares, 3d. each way.

BRIGHTON (MANLY BEACH) STEAMERS.
VICTORIA, or PHANTOM, will leave—

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10·5, 2·5.	7·15, 10·30, 2·30, 5·15.

Manly Beach—8·15, 12, 5·30, 6.
Fares, 1s.; children, 9d.
On SUNDAYS.

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10·5, 2·30.	10·30, 2·45.

Manly Beach, 12, 5·45.
Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.
Watson's Bay.—From Woolloomooloo, daily, at 10·30; return, 11.15, 6.30. Saturdays and Sundays, 2·30, 5.30.
Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.
From Parramatta, at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1.15, 4 and 6 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin, return tickets, 4s.; steerage, 2s. 6d.
Ditto single fare, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1s. 6d.
No charge for omnibus. Refreshments to be had on board. Phœnix Wharf, 28th January.

WOLLONGONG.—The steamer RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning the same day. She will also call every TUESDAY EVENING on her way from Kiama, leaving for Sydney at 5 p.m. Cabin passage, 5s.; butter, per cask, 2s.; grain, per bushel, 3d.; calves and pigs, 2s. each; back freight, 8s. per ton. SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

RAPID, STEAMER, TO
KIAMA, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 9 p.m.
SHELLHARBOUR direct, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Steam to MERIMBULA WHARF.—The MIMOSA, on SATURDAY, at 12 (noon).
Cabin, 50s. Steerage, 35s. Horses, 50s.
Phœnix Wharf, 8th March.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO—
CLYDE RIVER, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m., and 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, on SATURDAY, at noon.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Steam to MERIMBULA.—A first-class steamer from the Phœnix Wharf, on SATURDAY, at noon.

Steerage fare	35s.
Horses	50s.

N.B.—Particular attention is called to the fact that Merimbula is by far the nearest port to the new diggings, and that passengers and horses for Merimbula are always landed at a Wharf.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—The shortest and best route to the Goldfields.
Cabin, £3 5s.; steerage, £2—including provisions.
The steamship WONGA WONGA sails from the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, on TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, 5th March.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY, at 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING THURSDAY, at 7; and ILLALONG, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
CLARENCE TOWN.—————, TUESDAY, 20th March, at 11 p.m.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—YARRA YARRA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, THIS NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM to the HUNTER during the MONTH OF MARCH.
From SYDNEY:
WILLIAMS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 11 p.m.
PATERSON, MONDAY and THURSDAY, 11 p.m.
From MORPETH:
WILLIAMS, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 7 a.m.
PATERSON, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO MACLEAY, the NEW MOON, 48 hours' after arrival. WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—ANNE sails on FRIDAY. For freight apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.—Schooner JESSIE now receiving cargo. JAMES COX and CO., Balmain Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The first-class brig BURNETT is now ready to receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE QUEENSLAND. The Clipper Brigantine RAVEN, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The regular trader MARIA, ANDERSON, master, having loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR THE NAVIGATORS, FEEGEES, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS, taking cargo for WALLIS ISLAND.—The well-known first-class regular trader CAROLINE HORT, SAUNDERS, master, 258 tons, having first-rate accommodation for passengers, is receiving cargo for the above-named places, at Moore's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—The beautiful clipper ship NORTH WIND, 1500 tons burthen, will be despatched for the above port on the 15th instant. About 100 tons light freight, five or six cabin passengers, and gold can be taken if an early application is made to the undersigned.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.
The last two passages of this vessel proves her to be the fastest ship afloat, viz., from Hongkong to London, in 79 days; and from London to Port Phillip Heads, in 67 days.

FOR CALLAO.—Splendid accommodation for passengers, and will sail on the 15th instant, the beautiful clipper ship INDIAMAN, EDELFELDT, master.
Apply LINCKER and CO, Lower George-street.

FOR CALLAO direct.—To sail on or about the 15th March instant, the A1 ship ALFRED LAMONT, W. D. ANDERSON, commander.
For freight or passage apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—First-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage Passengers.—The fine first-class clipper ship ALT MECKLENBURG, J. J. KORFF, master, will be despatched on or before the 15th March.
For passage apply to Messrs. LINCKER and CO., Lower George-street; or to Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST SHIP for CALIFORNIA.—The fine first class-ship BENJAMIN HOWARD, 1100 tons burthen, L. SAAVEB, commander, will be dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO on 25th March. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers, for which apply early.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship STAR OF PEACE, 1113 tons register, J. JAMSON, commander, will sail on the 1st APRIL. She is now receiving cargo, has two stern and one side cabins disengaged. Splendid accommodation for a few second-class passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain JAMSON, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid British clipper-ship ALFRED, 1276 tons register, A1 at Lloyds', GEORGE COSSEY, commander, is now lying at the Circular Quay, receiving her outward cargo; the greater portion of which is engaged. She will sail, full or not full, on or about the 20th of March, offering to shippers of wool the advantage of reaching London in ample time for the July sales. This favourite vessel is remarkable for her fast-sailing qualities. Her passage out was made in eighty-four days, and she has discharged her inward cargo of about 1000 tons merchandise without damaging a single package by sea water. The Alfred was thoroughly overhauled and re-coppered in September last, when she was reclassed at Lloyds', and is without doubt one of the finest vessels now on the berth for London.
For freight apply to Captain COSSEY, on board; to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to WALTER SCOTT, agent.
Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail punctually on the 25th of March.—The splendid clipper ship CASTLE HOWARD, A1 13 years, 758 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened. This magnificent ship has made the passage from the Downs in 78 days (the quickest of the season); she is on her second voyage, and has proved herself to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has now two-thirds of her cargo down, and will not be detained an hour longer than her advertised time, and having a full poop, she offers a most desirable opportunity for a few cabin passengers.
For terms apply to the Captain, on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 ship and regular trader ALOE, JOHN C. FERGUSON, commander. She has all her dead weight and nearly half of her wool on board, and will be despatched in March, full or not full; to accomplish which all wool will be taken unpressed. An unusual opportunity is offered by this vessel for passengers; her accommodations being unsurpassed either for size, comfort, or convenience; first, second, and third class will be taken, and at moderate rates. The second class will have enclosed cabins in the poop, and the third taken in a house on deck. Numerous applications have already been made for cabins, and parties desirous of securing passages had better do so at once to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to Captain FERGUSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STAR OF PEACE, JOHN JAMSON, commander, will SAIL, full or not full, on the 25th March. As several applications have been made for cabins, passengers are invited to make their selection as early as possible.
Excellent accommodation for a limited number of intermediate passengers. Apply to Captain JAMSON, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
For LIVERPOOL direct.
Passage Money ... ... £14 and upwards
The world-renowned clipper-ship MARCO POLO, 1625 tons register. D. H. JOHNSTON (late of the Eastern City), commander, will sail from Melbourne for Liverpool on WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
This ship, now so celebrated for the rapidity of her passages, having just arrived after a splendid run of (77) seventy-seven days from Liverpool, will be despatched positively on her return voyage on the above date.
Saloon.—The Marco Polo has a magnificent airy dining saloon, and the ladies' saloon is elegantly fitted and arranged with sofas, piano, bath-room, &c. A stewardess is on board to attend on lady passengers. The sleeping rooms are large, and well ventilated, and furnished with all cabin requisites, including bedding, linen, &c. A good milch cow will be placed on board.
The Second-Cabin is a most comfortable apartment, the state rooms being furnished with all utensils. Stewards' attendance and cookeryware will be provided by the ship.
Third Cabin and steerage passengers will find, on inspection, the accommodation offered by this celebrated ship superior to any on the berth, the rooms being all enclosed, and lighted, and ventilated on the most approved principles.
The dietary scale is most liberal, and passengers may rely on provisions of the very best quality only being issued.
For plans of cabins and further particulars, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

CHARTER.—WANTED immediately, two or three VESSELS, from 80 to 150 tons. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers.

VESSELS wanted to carry Coal from Morpeth. MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP FITZJAMES, from LIVERPOOL.—This vessel is now alongside MACNAMARA'S WHARF, and consignees are requested to PASS THEIR ENTRIES IMMEDIATELY. All goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees; and the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed, nor for any claims for damage unless made prior to the removal of the goods from ship's side. Bills of lading must be presented at the office, and endorsed by the Captain, before any goods can leave the wharf. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 213, George-street.

WASHINGTON TUG.—The undersigned beg to give notice that the above powerful steamer will be again available for towage on THURSDAY, 8th instant.
MITCHELL and CO.

A. A. COMPANY'S COALS.—From and after this date all Coal shipped from the mines of the Australian Agricultural Company will be weighed over a weighbridge erected at the A. A. Company's shoots. ARTHUR HODGSON, General Superintendent A. A. Company.
Newcastle, January 4.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY'S COALS.—From and after this date all the Coals shipped by this Company will be weighed on a weighbridge at their Wharf. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary.
Newcastle, 6th January.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

ANY INFORMATION respecting JOHN and JOSEPH SENIOR, of Dublin, will be thankfully received. EDWARD RAPER, Newtown.

ANY PERSON who was acquainted with JAMES BARTON, or JAMES HUGH BARTON, who died in the Wagga Wagga Hospital in May, 1859, will be rewarded by communicating with Mr. J. RUSSELL JONES, solicitor, King-street.

CATHERINE HACKETT, lately a servant with Mr. Moffat, at the Flagstaff.—Call on your Uncle, P. HACKETT, at Mr. John Bern's, ironmonger, Parramatta-street.

JOHN CLARKE, late of Bristol, who left Sydney for the interior about September or October last, will hear of something to his advantage by sending his address to G. W. HERALD Office.

JOHN WILLIAM ANDREWS, who left England in 1848, per ship Caremandi, for Sydney, will oblige by forwarding his address to Talbot's Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

MARY M'GRATH, of Kent-street, Nurse-girl, is requested to CALL at No. 4, Bligh-street.

MR. FREDDRICK GREEN, lately at Louisa Creek, will much oblige by forwarding his address to WEEKS and ROBERTS, 249, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARIANNE STUTRIDGE is earnestly requested to write to her brother JAMES STUTRIDGE, care of the Postmaster, Calandoon.

NITSHILL—GLASGOW—JEAN DOVE, your BROTHER ARCHIBALD is anxious to hear from you immediately. Address GIBBORNE Post Office, Victoria.

WANTED, information of WILLIAM BADDEY, last heard of at Rocky River. Please address RICHARD CLOVER, Post Office, Melbourne.

WANTED, INFORMATION of WILLIAM HENRY MORRIS, who left Morpeth about three years ago in company with Thomas Bird and Richard Field, for the Rocky River diggings; was last heard of as being at the Tooleom diggings. Any information will be thankfully acknowledged by his father, WILLIAM MORRIS, Phœnix Park, Morpeth.

A. S. B. C.—The MEMBERS of the above Club are requested to meet at the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, the 8th instant, at 7 p.m., to make the necessary arrangements for their first monthly regatta, to be held on SATURDAY, the 17th March.
P. R. HOLDSWORTH, manager.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REDUCED RATES AND ADDITIONAL TRAIN.—Attention is invited to the issue of SEASON TICKETS at reduced rates.
The reduction of rates for passengers between Sydney and Parramatta.
The reduction of rates for the conveyance of carriages, horses, dogs, live stock, and parcels.
The issue of return tickets daily for carriages and horses at reduced rates.
The issue of excursion tickets for passengers, carriages, and horses, available from SATURDAY MORNING till MONDAY EVENING, at single fares for the double journey.
The reduction of rates for the conveyance of goods to 3d. per ton per mile.
The additional train leaving Parramatta for Sydney, at 5·35 p.m., and returning from Sydney at 6·45 p.m., calling at all stations.
For full particulars, see advertisements in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and in the daily and weekly papers.
B. H. MARTINDALE.
Railway Branch Department of Internal Communication, 3rd January, 1860.

RAILWAY STATION for MACQUARIE FIELDS, HOLSWORTH, and CABRAMATTA.—The Government having consented to establish a Railway Station near Barratt's Crossing, all persons interested are requested to attend a public MEETING to be held at the Cross Roads (Mr. Kelly's), on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon).
EPHRAIM ROWE, J.P., Glenfield.
GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Macquarie Fields.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.—I, JAMES ASCOUGH, Returning Officer of the above Electoral District, hereby give notice that a MEETING of the electors will be holden at the Court House, Windsor, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in the room of W. B. Dalley, Esq., resigned; and in case the said election shall be contested and a poll demanded, the polling will take place between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on MONDAY, 12th March, at the Court House, Windsor; and at Mrs. SEYMOUR'S, Richmond.
JAMES ASCOUGH, Returning Officer.
Windsor, March 1st.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—CHARLES COWPER, Esq., will be brought forward.

A LECTURE in connection with the "Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance," &c., will be delivered THIS EVENING (Thursday), by the Rev. JOHN REID, in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street. Subject—"National evils of Intemperance." Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free. J. R. Houlding, Esq., in the chair.
C. J. CROUCH, hon. sec.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Bible Class TO-NIGHT, at 8. Subject continued—"The Signs of the Times." Young men are invited. Writing class at 8. Free to subscribers.

ALL SAINTS, MARSFIELD.—CHURCH EXTENSION.—The LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY will lay the Foundation Stone of the addition to above Church, on THURSDAY, 8th instant, at noon. The attendance of Parishioners and Friends is earnestly requested.
F. ARMITAGE, clerk, } Trustees
C. W. FINCH, } and
J. A. BETTS, } Churchwardens.
E. H. STATHAM. }
Vestry, All Saints, 5th March.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Annual COMMEMORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st March.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club Rooms, O'Brien's Private Hotel, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. S. C. BURT, hon. secretary.

FITZROY IRON WORKS, at MITTAGONG.—A Special General MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the temporary office of the Company, Barker's Mills, Sussex-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March next, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to finally approve of the draft deed of settlement of the Company.
H. W. JOHNSON, provisional chairman.
Sydney, February 9.

FREEMASONRY.—Balmain Lodge.—The regular monthly MEETING at the Rob Roy Hotel, Adolphus-street, Balmain, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely. J. MACKINLAY, secretary.

N. S. WALES POLITICAL AND DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION will meet at Love's Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill, at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Opening of Cleveland-street.—A public MEETING will be held at the Trafalgar Inn, near the Toll Gate, Newtown, THIS EVENING (Thursday), at half-past seven p.m., for the purpose of adopting a petition to Government to open Cleveland-street. The chair will be taken by A. M'Arthur, Esquire, M.P.

CRICKETING ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A General MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at Driver's Hotel, King and Elizabeth streets, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the late inter-colonial match, and for general business.
WILLIAM TUNKS, joint hon. secretary.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS direct.—Two Covered VANS will leave ALLEN'S Express Booking Office, Brickfield-hill, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant. Fare, 50s., allowing one hundred weight luggage; to avoid disappointment, early application is necessary.

SINGLE FEMALES PER FITZJAMES.—The unmarried females by the above vessel—about twenty-five in number—can be hired on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, between the hours of one and four o'clock, p.m., at Hyde Park Barracks. They consist of plain cooks, general house-servants, laundresses, housemaids, and nursemaids.
In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the biring-room must be procured during office hours, on or before 12 o'clock, of the day of hiring.
Persons not known at the Immigration Department, applying for female servants, will be required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or a magistrate.
H. H. BROWNE, agent for immigration.

WILLINGTON'S Shipment to Pickford and Co., per Walter Hood, is still open to forward PARCELS, for a few days, to the United Kingdom, &c. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to leave the colony, have appointed HENRY MILFORD, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street, as their Attorney. All persons indebted to us are therefore requested to pay their respective ACCOUNTS to Mr. MILFORD, without delay.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN and CO.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. Samuel Colville.
Unequalled success of the young tragedian,
Mr. ALEX FITZGERALD,
who will make his second appearance in Sydney THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 8,
in the sterling 5-acts Tragedy, of
JACK CADE, OR THE KENTISH REBELLION.
The great artiste,
Miss MARY PROVOST,
appearing as Marianne in the same piece, supported by Messrs. Stephens, Rayner, Howson, Barford, &c.
To conclude with the 1-Act Hibernian Drama, of
PADDY CAREY.
Paddy Carey ... ... Mr. Alex. Fitzgerald.
Notwithstanding the immense attraction, prices as usual.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Mr. ALEXANDER FITZGERALD a great success. He appears in two characters TO-NIGHT.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 13th, will be set aside for a grand fashionable night, when a beautiful Comedy, presenting every member of the Treble Star Company, will be produced. Box sheet open for that night.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Patron, Sir W. T. DENISON and Lady DENISON.—Notice.—Subscribers to the Contemplated Opera Season are requested to give answers to propositions already before the public prior to the close of the present week. SAMUEL COLVILLE

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THURSDAY EVENING, March 8,
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
in his ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS, preceded by
Mr. J. C. LAMBERT
and Company in Vaudevilles.
After which the SISTERS WORRELL, in their divertisements.
MONDAY, March 12, a Night expressly for Ladies.

EXCHANGE ROOMS.—Complimentary Demonstration, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, in favour of Mrs. CHARLES POOLE, previous to her departure for Melbourne.
Patroness—Lady Denison.
For further particulars see future advertisements.
Mrs. Charles Poole begs to take the opportunity of thanking the directors for their courtesy in kindly granting her the use of the above rooms on the occasion of her entertainment.

FROM THE "AMPIRE" NEWSPAPER.—"We are gratified by observing that it is intended to get up a Complimentary Benefit to Mrs CHARLES POOLE, previous to her departure to fulfil an engagement in Melbourne. The public of Sydney will not forget the claims of a lady equally distinguished for her professional abilities and her many amiable qualities, both as theatrical directress, and in private life. Trials and afflictions, public and domestic, have attended Mrs. Poole of late, with unusual severity; and we trust—indeed we know—that her friends and admirers will flock around her on this last occasion, and testify, in a substantial manner, the extent of their admiration and respect."

SWORD EXERCISE.—PROFESSOR PARKES'S COMMITTEE will meet at Cunningham's, King-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to receive the names of gentlemen intending to join the classes, and to hand over to the Professor the proceeds of the Complimentary Benefit.

SCHOOL OF ARTS (Pitt-street).—National Evening's Entertainment. Scenes and Dialogues, in Ventriloquism, Philosophical Recreations, &c.—Mr. CHARLES, Prestidigiteur and Ventriloquist to his late Majesty the King of Prussia, will exhibit his wonderful recreations, THIS present EVENING, Thursday, the 8th of March, at the above Rooms. Admittance, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. For particulars see hand-bills. Doors open at half after seven. Performance at eight o'clock.

MR. J. CLARK'S FULL DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—At his spacious Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING, Thursday, at eight o'clock, precise time. Admission by ticket only.

SIGNOR CUTOLO, from the Royal College of Music, Naples, and pupil of Mercadante, has the honour to announce that he is prepared to give LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE, Singing, and Composition. Terms—letters addressed to Signor CUTOLO, 140, Castlereagh-street North; and W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 172, Pitt-street, will meet with immediate attention.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Covering in Tank Stream, Sydney.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for covering in the Tank Stream, between Hunter and Bridge streets, Sydney. Tenders will be received at the Office of Public Works, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 13th March, and must be endorsed "Tender for Covering in Tank Stream."
Plan, specification, and form of tender, may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at, the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited from parties desirous of contracting for the erection and completion of certain additions to the premises occupied by Mr. Samuel Davis, jeweller, No. 369, George-street. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. The plans and specifications may be inspected until the 9th instant, on application at the offices of STAFFORD and STEVENS, architects, Treasury-buildings, George-street

DRAINAGE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th instant, for draining landed property of Mrs. Weston, situate between George and Pitt streets, near the Circular Quay. Plan of drains can be seen at my office. F. W. PERRY, 125, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TENDERS REQUIRED for Boring one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, within twenty miles of Sydney. Tenders to be sent in before four o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, 10th instant. Any information to be had of MICHAEL PARKER, between eight and nine o'clock a.m., next to St. Michael's School, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a temporary Grand Stand on the New Racecourse, Randwick. Plans, &c., may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, 138, Pitt-street, on or before March 12th.

TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.—Attention is directed to the notice, calling for the above, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 6th instant. Samples of the articles to be seen at the Colonial Store. Treasury, 7th March, 1860.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a COTTAGE at Parramatta. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, March 19. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned is THIS DAY DISSOLVED, by effluxion of time.
WILLIAM FARMER,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS GILES.
Sydney, 1st March.

THE UNDERSIGNED have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, as successors to Messrs. Farmer, Williams, and Giles, and intend carrying on the business of the late firm.
WILLIAM FARMER,
RICHARD PAINTER.
Sydney, March 1st.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, and will carry on business under the style of BOWDEN and PEDEN, in those spacious premises of Mr. Alexander Cameron's, No. 540, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, as Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
THOMAS BOWDEN,
MAGNUS J. PEDEN.
Sydney, 1st March, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed from Barrack-street to 13, Hunter-street, nearly opposite the Mutual Provident Office. J. MULLENS, stock and share broker.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has REMOVED his business from King-street West, to Market and Sussex streets and Albion Wharf. Address T. ALLEN, commission agent, Market and Sussex streets.

HENRY HOLLIDAY has REMOVED from the "London Coffee House," Hunter-street, to PELICAN HOTEL, South Head Road.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to PAY the amount of their accounts by the 21st of March proximo, or they will be sued for the same in the District Court to be held in April. HENRY J. LAMBERT, Montefiores, Wellington.

NOTICE.—The inhabitants of Sydney and Windsor are informed that I have neither SOLTED nor DEFUNCT. And, in reference to the insendos of certain parties, I treat them with the contempt they merit. LEWIS BARNETT, Parramatta-street, Sydney, 7th March, 1860.

FOUND adrift, on Thursday last, a ship's old BOWSPRIT. Apply Windmill-street Ferry.

GLENMORE WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to hand-wash or scour. Wool classed and repacked for shipment. RAYMOND and CO., Cremorne; or Treasury-buildings, George-street.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—DALTON'S New Gallery for Artistic Photography is now OPEN. Portraits taken in all the modern branches of the art. Childrens' portraits instantaneously. 400, George-street.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Coloured collodiotype Portraits on paper and stereoscopic portraits taken daily. Cameras, lenses, chemicals, and photographic materials on SALE, at BATCHELDER BROTHERS, 384, George-street, between Hunter-street and General Post Office, over the News and Advertising Office of E. Ford.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned begs to call the attention of photographic artists and gentlemen interested in the practice of Photography to the splendid stock of chemicals and apparatus now on SALE, embracing every article required by the amateur and professional photographer. Every information given free of charge. Goods securely packed and sent to all parts of the colonies. J. S. NORRIE, operative and photographic chemist, 222, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN LADIES' COLLEGE.—This institution is now removed to Brougham Lodge, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

CARD.—STEPHEN SMITH, Law Stationer, Collector, and Agent, 106, Elizabeth-street North.

ARTHUR W. ROLLESTON, Gauger, 8, O'Connell-street.

BARRINGTON and WEBB, Custom House and Commission Agents, Brisbane, Queensland.

DR. PERCY and CO., Surgeons, from London, author of "Manhood and Marriage," may be consulted daily. 37, Elizabeth-street North.

D. BURST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—Funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms, by THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets.

G. C. COOK, Artist in Hair, plaits ladies' own hair into bracelets, guards, alberts, rings, &c., in newest design. 259, Pitt-street, between the Theatre and King-street.

JOHN CENNEDY, Auctioneer, Mining and General Commission Agent, Kiandra, Snowy River Gold Fields.

MR. W. ANDERSSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of "Diseases of Pregnancy," "Nervous Affections," &c., may be consulted on diseases of women and children, and nervous affections, from 1 to 3. 211, Macquarie-st.

THOMAS ALLEN, Coal and Wood Depot, foot of Market-street.—Coal, charcoal; and firewood cut to any lengths. Orders by post punctually attended to. Albion Wharf

PRODUCE.—The undersigned is prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on Wool, Tallow, Oil, &c., consigned to his friends, Messrs. Armstead and Co., of London. W. H. ELDRED, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

£10,000 TO LEND, in small sums. Apply to G. F. BAKER, Hunter-street

WRITING TAUGHT, both sexes, at Professor NELSON'S Writing Academy, No. 42, Hunter-st.

W. JENNINGS, Truss and Bandage Maker, surgical Instruments, &c. George-st., opposite Jamison-st.

£850 TRUST MONEY.—To LEND on mortgage of Freehold property, in or near Sydney. Apply to Mr. S. C. BROWN, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

W. N. PALMER will oblige by returning "Little Dorrit" immediately.

ALL PARTIES having any CLAIM on the undersigned are requested to send them in for liquidation. EDWARD HENRY HERRING, Box 211, Post Office, Sydney.

THIS is to CAUTION all parties not to give credit to my wife, CLARA HAMP

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months
and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.
For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. RICHARDSON. General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £506,800
Reserved fund 205,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now established on the Snowy River Gold-fields, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH YATES, of Adelong, of which the public is respectfully informed. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Sydney, 28th February, 1860.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY. —Notice is hereby given that, Branches of the Bank are now in operation at Kiama, Queanbeyan, and Shoalhaven. By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, September 16th, 1859.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Bank, under the charge of Mr. T. H. PAIGE, will be OPENED at Maryborough (Wide Bay), on MONDAY next, the 13th instant. By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, December 7th, 1859.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a BRANCH of this Bank will be opened at Cooma, Maneroo, on TUESDAY next, the 14th instant. By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 13th February, 1860

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

	Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice	2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
Subscribed Capital £250,000
DIRECTORS:—
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.
Within the last four years this company has paid for losses by fire the sum of £15,508 5s. 0d.
The directors would point out the public advantages derived from the establishment of this truly colonial institution. The rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. below the rates charged by the English companies some few years back—and they are now as low as those charged by the English companies established here. The liability of a large body of wealthy shareholders is unlimited, so that a security equal to the largest subscribed capital of the English companies is assured, with the great advantage of the security being in the colony, and lastly, the profits of the company are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.
BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, from 2s. 3d to 6s. 6d. per cent.
BUILDINGS—shingled ditto ditto ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
WOODEN BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards. Shingled, special.
Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.
N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Life Assurance, Fidelity Guarantee, Endowments, and Annuities—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. 25.
Head Office, London.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Directors,—George Thornton, Esq.
J. Young, Esq., English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
Agents,—J. G. Waller and Co., Wynyard-square.
Medical Referees,—Charles Muller, Esq., M.D.
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Melbourne Offices, 99, Collins-street West.
Michael O'Grady, secretary.
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Life policies issued upon the faithful representations of assurers are indisputable.
Three-fourths of the profits of the society are divisible amongst the policy holders on the "With Profits" table of premiums.
Assurances are granted for every description of life contingency, either with profits, or at lower rates, without profits.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments. They are such as are charged in Europe, and the lowest that can be adopted with full security to the assured and the society.
Policies are not forfeited as in other societies. When four years payments have been made, the policy-holders, if unable or unwilling to continue paying, may receive fresh policies in exchange equivalent to the then value of the premiums already paid, or a cash payment in purchase of the policies.
On Policies amounting to £200 and upwards for the whole of life, one-half of the premium may remain unpaid at interest for five years.
Policies two years in existence are not forfeited by suicide.
Annuities, immediate and deferred, granted. Also,
Endowments, payable at a given age, or contingent upon death at an earlier period.
No Charge for Policy Stamps.
Medical Examiners remunerated by the Society.
The Concession by the Society to the Assured, in the ordinary course of business, of every advantage and facility that can be safely granted.
Claims on the Society, are paid in Australia three months after satisfactory proof of death, or before the expiry of that period, by arrangement.
No extra premium charged for residence in any part of Europe, New Zealand, Australia, the Cape colony, or British America.
Assurances may be effected for India or China on reasonable terms, and on the lives of Naval and Merchant Seamen and Officers at moderate rates.
RATES OF ASSURANCE FOR £100.

Age next Birth Day.	WHOLE LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£1 18 0	£1 13 7
25	2 2 9	1 17 8
30	2 8 2	2 2 6
35	2 15 0	2 8 6
40	3 3 9	2 16 3

Every information to be had by applying to the Agents.
J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 92, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Burnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.
Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.
RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
Directors.
Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Christie, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq. | The Hon. J. Mitchell, Esq.
George King, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Cossett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 5 0
30	2 8 1	55	5 13 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

DARWENT AND TASMAN MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent, unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received
TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Bernacastle. Apply from 9 to 11, 229, Macquarie-street.

REDUCED FARES.—Messrs. WOOD, GAYNOR, and KENDALL, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sydney, Parramatta, Penrith, and Bathurst, beg to notify their intention of REDUCING the FARES from and to Sydney and Bathurst to Two Pounds Ten Shillings each way; likewise to run a line of Covered Coaches three times a week.
To start from Sydney on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, by the 4.30 p.m. train.
From Bathurst on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock a.m.
All passengers to be allowed twenty pounds luggage—all over to be charged at the rate of fourpence per lb.
Booked parcels at the rate of sixpence per lb.
BOOKING OFFICES:
Mr J. Winsred, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, Sydney
J. Markwell, Golden Fleece, Brickfield-hill, Sydney
G. Elliott, Globe Inn, Parramatta
G. Kendall, Rose Inn, Penrith
D. Gaynor, Royal Oak, Bathurst
— Lewis, Black Bull, Bathurst.
N.B.—All booked parcels intended for coach to be directed as such.
Messrs. WOOD, GAYNOR, KENDALL, } proprietors.
March 6th

DENTISTRY.—(Established 1842.)—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, dentists, beg most respectfully to inform their numerous connection, and the public in general, that by the last Mail they have added to their cabinet several thousands of mineral teeth, of every variety of shade and colour; their workmanship cannot be surpassed in any one city of Europe. The quality of gold employed for rich and poor is 20 carats fine. Respecting stopping, hundreds can testify to the utility and comfort of having their teeth plugged in time. The gold cement, manufactured by the Messrs. Emanuel, becomes hard, and solid, and white in five minutes; and, unlike other advertised cements, the tooth does not become black, but remains the same colour for years; the grand secret of success in stopping is, cutting all the decomposed bone away. Time is required—say, from thirty to forty minutes; it requires practice of years to do this one operation successfully. No person can stop their own teeth. Children's teeth regulated—twenty-five years' practice!—and irregularities of the permanent teeth prevented.—Mr. J. Emanuel received his dental diplomas in the year 1836. Liquid cement, for the toothache, sold in bottles. George-street North, near Hunter-street.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—
A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.
Mr. ESKELL surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. ESKELL's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle; Eskell's Elixir, for purifying the breath, cleansing the mouth, removing unpleasant odours, &c.; charge 2s. 6d. per bottle. Galvanic Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Loss of teeth supplied from one to a complete set. Advice and extracting gratis from 8 till 10 o'clock. At 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.
AGENTS.
Mr W. H. Hunter, druggist, George-street, Sydney.
CLARENCE RIVER EXAMINER, Agent, Mr. Vincent.
DARLING DOWNS GAZETTE, ditto, Mr. A. S. Lyon.
ADELONG MINING JOURNAL ditto, Morgan and Elworthy.
WAGGA WAGGA EXPRESS, ditto, Mr. J. Bentley.
MUDGEE NEWSPAPER, ditto, Mr. R. Porter.
GOULBURN HERALD, ditto, Mr. W. R. Riley.
ILLAWARRA MERCURY, ditto, Messrs. J. and G. Garrett.
TAMWORTH EXAMINER, ditto, Messrs. Gallagher and Hollings.
NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, ditto. Messrs. Dickin and Baker.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE HEAD.—Caution to the Deaf.—F. R. HOGHTON, M.R.C.S.E and L.A.C, Surgeon-Aurist, of 23, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, London, will send a book for Self-Cure, containing the addresses of 200 persons cured, on the receipt of twelve stamps. This book will rescue sufferers from the grasp of all pretenders of the present day. Consultations free from 11 till 4. Established 13 years. Testimonials from Professor Bransby, Cooper, Ashton Key, and Mr Morgan.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—HUGH E. HOOD, 51, Parramatta-street, Sydney, formerly on the Crimean Medical Staff, begs to call the particular attention of parties about to proceed to the above diggings, to his CRIMEAN AROMATIC ESSENCE OF GINGER; it was in general use by the Allied Armies during the Siege of Sebastopol, and found to be the most efficient remedy for cramp in the stomach and limbs, occasioned by exposure to extreme cold. Sold in bottles at 3s. 6d. each by his appointed agents Messrs. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., Lower George-street, and Messrs. S. B. BENNETT, and CO., opposite the Market. A liberal allowance made to country storekeepers.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrin that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrin are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.
L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRIN, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

FOR SALE, three-horse power ENGINE, with boiler, complete, quite new. PEARSON and CO., Grafton Wharf.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS' COCOA, CHOCOLATE MUSTARD, and CHICORY.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS, London, from their position as the largest manufacturers of the above articles in England, are enabled to supply the same on unequalled terms.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS' unrivalled HOMŒOPATHIC and SOLUBLE COCOAS, also their original SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, are expressly prepared, with peculiar care and experienced skill, to suit hot climates, and are warranted to stand the voyage and keep good for any reasonable length of time.
MUSTARD.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS, prepare their Mustard from the choicest seed by a patent process, which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish.
Packed for exportation in bottles, tin canisters, and jars.
CHICORY.—Warranted genuine and of the finest quality, packed in 28-lb, and 56-lb. tin canisters. Sold by all the principal grocers.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Chocolate and Mustard Mills, London.

HANKS and COMPANY'S incomparable concentrated TURKEY COFFEE.—Coffee is an invaluable, invigorating, and highly nutritious article of consumption; to obtain which, however, in its true essence, ought to be a primary consideration.
Hanks and Company have a peculiar method of cleansing and roasting, a process invaluable and known only to themselves. Its grand secret is the concentration of its oily essence, which in the ordinary mode is entirely destroyed in the berry; hence it is that our concentrated Turkey coffee is acknowledged as pre-eminently superior to anything brought before the public, possessing as it does an aroma and pungent flavour rarely met with even in the old country.
Sold only by HANKS and COMPANY, 478, George-street, opposite the Market.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."
PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge Cases for breech-loading shot guns and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.
ELEY BROTHERS, Sole Contractors to the War Department for Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c., Gray's Inn Road, London (wholesale only).

CONTINUATION of SELLING OFF STOCK.—The undersigned begs to inform storekeepers, the trade, and the public generally, that there is still a well-assorted stock left to select from, and the prices are lower than those of any house in the trade. Any person wishing to commence business would be treated with on liberal terms for the purchase of the stock.
C. F. EDWARDS, bar iron and ironmongery stores, 598 and 600, George-street South.

STATIONERY of every description. Wholesale parcels at very low prices. POPE, 99, King-street.

ALBION WHARF.—T. ALLEN, King-street West, having taken that portion of the Albion Wharf lately in the occupation of Mr. Blaxland, would beg to remind his friends and the public in general that he will be able to supply them with the best Newcastle COAL, also Charcoal; and Firewood cut to any lengths, and at the most reasonable prices. Note the address—T. ALLEN, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

200 BARRELS of superior PLASTER of PARIS, just landed. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

400 BARRELS WOOLWICH PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT. R. WYNNE.

BALTIC G. and T. FLOORING, 1, 1½, and 2 inch, on hand, and made to order, as cheap as American pine, or spruce. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Steam Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street, have this day, 18th February, reduced the prices of Baltic deals, G and T flooring and lining, weatherboards, doors, sashes, mouldings, &c.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, Mouldings, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

PLASTER of PARIS.—W. W. BUCKLAND has now landing, from the ships Kron Prinds Carl, and Alfred, 483 barrels Plaster of Paris, of superior quality, and in splendid condition, at much reduced prices. Plaster and Cement Stores, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

WINE AND PACKING CASES, Soap and Candle Boxes. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WOODEN HOUSES AND STORES, and manufacturers in wood generally. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS.—An immense assortment of every description of foreign and colonial rough and dressed timber; as also every kind of manufacture required in the trade. H. MOON.

TO BANKERS, Insurance Offices, Merchants, &c.—Schmidt's patent indestructible fire proof iron SAFES, with Bramah locks, secret springs, &c., and two additional sets of keys. A few of the above highly finished fire proof safes FOR SALE, by EDWARD SALAMON, Margaret-street.

NINE pure Hereford and three Durham COWS; also a first-class BULL, five years old, for SALE, at Flinn's, South Creek. J. SAVERY RODD, Parramatta.

FOR SALE, 3400 WETHERS, from two to five years old, 4000 EWES, from three to six years old; delivered at Blairmore, New England district. For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

UNSTOCKED RUNS on the DARLING DOWNS.—Messrs. RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions to offer for SALE by private contract, the following runs:—"Urie," "Talah," and "Bridgewood," situated in the district of Darling Downs, and adjoining the well known salt bush and fattening runs of Messrs. Ferrett and Lang, known as "Wallum and Chinchilla." These runs offer unusual advantages to parties looking out for new runs, as they are in a well known first-class fattening and settled district, and have a frontage to a never failing creek of water of 30 miles.
For further particulars apply at the office, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two Hundred Head of well-bred Horses, will be delivered anywhere within fifty miles of Wellington. For particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, Sydney.

DULCIMER.—The imported horse Dulcimer for SALE by private contract. Apply Messrs. BURT, or Mr. G. KENDALL, Penrith.

FOR SALE.—1400 to 2000 Wetaers for SALE, from 3 to 5 years old
700 fat ewes.
Apply to JAMES O'HARE, Corrowong, Maneroo.

FOR SALE, a FARM at Clarence River, about four miles below Grafton, adjoining Mr. E. Adams' Sugar Plantation, containing 333 acres of the richest alluvial soil, extensive river frontage. Half the purchase-money may remain on the property for seven years at 8 per cent. Also, for SALE, a Lease of a FARM of 236 acres, having nearly a mile and a half frontage to the Clarence River, about eight and a half miles above Grafton, with a good house and outbuildings, stock yard, and about two acres of vineyard in thriving condition. For further particulars, apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George street.

GLENLYON STATIONS, DARLING DOWNS, DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock:—
14,000 sheep, warranted sound and never to have been diseased
400 head of cattle.
The improvements are first class. Full particulars may be had on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

PEAK DOWNS, Leichhardt District.—FOR SALE, Nine BLOCKS of COUNTRY in the above favourite locality. Full particulars on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

MANDAMAR, Berrima.—AGRICULTURAL FARMS for SALE, in the above locality, on liberal terms. Also, the Land and Buildings at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Galbraith (whose lease is about expiring), consisting of 430 acres, with dwellinghouse, outbuildings, and paddocks. Apply to Mr. JAMES POWELL, auctioneer, Berrima.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

TO BAKERS.—FOR SALE, a good Horse, Cart, and Harness. A. TURNER, baker, No. 4, Wattle-street, Chippendale. Price £40

TO SELL, a good BAKER'S BUSINESS, Horses, Carts, Troughs, and all necessary implements to carry on a good business. None but principals need apply to T. PYMOCK, 74, South Head Road.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.
Before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

MOFFATT v. ROSS.

This was an action of slander. The plaintiff was Mr. W. P. Moffatt, an attorney of the Supreme Court, and the defendant Mr. Robert Scott Ross, a magistrate of the territory. The slander was alleged to have been uttered by the defendant in open Court. Attacks on various occasions were averred, but that especially complained of was an intimation to plaintiff by defendant, that the former "was a disgrace to his profession," and would not be "heard" by the Bench.
The Attorney-General and Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., for the defendant.
The plaintiff's case was that, having been several times attacked by the defendant, he had complained to the Government of these attacks, and that the particular affair forming the subject matter of this suit had occurred while the complaint to the Government was still pending. He admitted, however, that he had retorted by telling defendant in open Court that he was "a disgrace to the Bench." By way of special damage it was shown that a client of plaintiff's had employed another attorney for affiliation cases, and had paid that attorney £25. Incidentally, too, the scale of fees ordinarily received by police court advocates was alluded to. Poor clients, it was said, were occasionally aided, professionally, without fee, but the minimum charge in common cases was two guineas; for affiliation cases five guineas; and for defences against charges of larceny, &c., ten guineas. One practitioner (Mr. Roberts) had, it was stated, received as much as fifty guineas in such a case.
This case, however, turned upon a question of law, and no defence was called for. A motion for nonsuit was made by defendant's counsel upon various grounds, and as on one of these he succeeded, the others need not be touched upon. The point upon which he so succeeded was that there had not been a month's notice of action to defendant, as required by statute in cases where the person sued had been acting as a justice of the Peace at the time of committing the injuries or supposed injuries declared upon.
His Honor, without at all deciding whether or not the words declared upon could be legally used by the defendant, decided that the objection was fatal, and that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. The giving of this notice of action was made imperative in all cases where a person complained of had acted as a magistrate on the occasion forming the basis of the complaint, in order that the justice might have an opportunity of tendering amends if he thought he had committed an error.

SETTLED CASES.

The case of Moffatt v. Ross having gone off on nonsuit, an undefended action of ejectment was heard and disposed of. It turned out that the remainder of the cases on the list had been settled, but had not been struck out by the attorneys.
The Court therefore rose at a little after one. His Honor commented upon the inconvenience of this, and requested that attorneys would give notice to the officer of the court when the causes of their clients had been thus settled, in order that such causes might not be placed in the cause list.

BANCO COURT.
Before Chief Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

CULLEN v. WINGATE.

This was an action of replevin. The subject of complaint was a seizure of plaintiff's goods, in December, 1858, by Mr. Hilly, the defendant's (Mrs. Wingate's) agent.
Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.
The premises occupied by plaintiff were situate in Macquarie-place, and had been originally let under written agreement to one Martin Park, at a rent of £150 per annum. The plaintiff came into possession through Park, who had since absconded from the colony. At the time of the distraint it was plain that five months of the tenancy had elapsed, and it was for this five months' rent that the levy was made. The question was, whether or not the rent for this period was due and payable. On the part of the defendant, it was contended that this rent was payable monthly; while on that of the plaintiff, it was maintained that a yearly tenancy had been created, under which there would be no right to distrain for non-payment until the end of the year. There was no lease, but an agreement for a tenancy by Park for three years, but this, from its informal nature, was, under the statute of frauds, only evidenciary of a parol lease for that period, in common with the evidence as to what had passed between the parties. According to the agreement itself the rent would seem to have been made payable yearly, but it was positively sworn that, although Park sought to obtain this condition, an arrangement that the rent should be payable monthly was insisted upon. It was in this way that Park had previously paid or contracted to pay his rent. The evidence was conflicting as to what had passed between the defendant's agent and collector and the plaintiff, and as to whether the latter had set up this question of yearly payment in the first instance, and whether or not there had been on the part of the agent any admission of his having created this yearly tenancy in Park by mistake.
His Honor, in summing up, pointed out to the jury that the question upon which this case must turn was whether, at the time the written agreement with Park was drawn up, there was a verbal contract between the latter and Mrs. Wingate's agent that the rent should be payable monthly. If so, nothing which might subsequently have passed between the agent and plaintiff would affect the rights of the landlady.
Verdict for the defendant.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

BANCO COURT.—Rossiter and another v. Easy, the Bank of New South Wales v. Jeffreys, Parry v. Traill, Heggarty v. the Pyrmont Bridge Company, Munro v. Gannon, Carruthers v. Allen.
MASTER'S OFFICE.—Roberts v. Roberts, to examine witnesses; O'Dowd v. Lackey, state of facts; same v. same, to settle report; in re Greer's costs, taxation; Bowden v. Shakeshaft, to consider decree; M'Arthur v. Greer, to settle report.
INSOLVENCY APPEALS.—The full court will sit on Friday next, for the hearing of the undermentioned appeals:—John Melly, George Chaffer.
COMPLAINTS AGAINST ATTORNEYS.—His Honor during the course of the day remarked that he had received a letter from some person, complaining of his attorney. Since he had been appointed to the Chief Justiceship he had, as he stated, received several such letters. Now, he wished it to be publicly understood that he had no power to interfere in such matters upon mere *ex parte* complaints. He could only act judicially upon complaints against officers of the Court in cases where the exercise of his judicial functions had been legally invoked. The proper course for any person having such a complaint was, to lay it before a Judge in Chambers on affidavit, and to take out a summons for the attorney to answer such complaint.

COOMA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29.
Before Henry Cary, Esq., Chairman.

A criminal court was, on this day, for the first time, held at Cooma. There was only one case for trial.
Robert Barr was indicted for having stolen a horse, the property of Harry Thornton. Mr. Forbes, the Crown Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Frecstone, of Queanbeyan, the defence. Mr. Forbes, in opening the case, told the jury that, if they acquitted the prisoner of the felony, they might convict him of a misdemeanor, under the colonial statute for the prevention of cattle-stealing, for using the horse in question without the consent of the owner.
It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, having succeeded in gaining the affections of a young lady resident in Cooma, and having persuaded her to elope with him to Albury, for the purpose of their being married, borrowed a horse of one friend, and tried (but in vain) to borrow another of another friend, to both of whom he communicated his design and destination. Not to be defeated in his purpose, he made free with a horse belonging to the prosecutor, which was at the time grazing near Cooma. A few day's previous the horse had belonged to Mr. De Lissa, who sold it to the prosecutor, and had shortly before given the prisoner leave to use it; the prisoner, it appeared, did not know of the sale. Shortly after the elopement the young lady's brother, with two others, went in pursuit of the fugitives, and overtook them at a distance of about eighty miles on the way to Albury. The prisoner in vain endeavoured to persuade them to proceed with him to Albury, and be present at his wedding. It ended in the whole party returning to Cooma, the prisoner riding the stolen horse. When they were about two miles from home the prisoner dismounted, put hobbles on the horse, and turned him out to graze. On the journey he mentioned that the horse belonged to De Lissa. The Chairman directed the jury that felony consisted in an intention to deprive another wrongfully of his property and to convert it to one's own use, and the intention must be determined by the conduct of the party accused. He remarked that it was not usual for thieves to say where they were going with stolen property, nor to return of their own accord to the scene of the theft. With regard to the minor offence, the prisoner had literally violated the law, but in his (the Chairman's) opinion, the law was not to be construed so literally as to make every one guilty of a misdemeanor who took the liberty of borrowing a friend's horse, even without his leave; and if they were satisfied that the prisoner had taken the horse believing it to belong to De Lissa, and under the permission which De Lissa swore he had given him, they would acquit him also of the minor offence. After a few minutes' consideration the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

COOMA DISTRICT COURT.
FEBRUARY 29.
Before Henry Cary, Esq., Judge.

There were only eleven cases for trial, many summonses having arrived too late for service, owing to the bad state of the roads.

ALCOCK v. KELLY.

Claim for a balance of £43 9s. 4d. due on a promissory note given by defendant to plaintiff. The defendant pleaded fraud and no consideration. It appeared that the defendant, in May last, bought of the plaintiff 22 cwt. of cheese and 9 cwt. of bacon, for which he paid part cash and the remainder by a promissory note for £63. The defendant saw the goods before delivery, but only examined a few of the cheeses. On reaching Adelong, for which market they were purchased, he discovered that the cheeses were of little or no value. He did not, however, then, or until action brought, attempt to set aside the contract; on the contrary, in the September following, he paid £20 on account of the crossed note. The Judge said there was no proof of fraud, or even of warranty, and that, moreover, the defendant, by paying part of the note, had admitted his liability. Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. Freestone for plaintiff, Forbes for defendant.

DOUGID v. KELLY.

Claim £28 12s., for building two chimneys and a cellar. Forbes, for the defendant, applied to have the case postponed, to enable him to file a set-off, which, from ignorance of the rules of Court his client had failed to do. The Judge said he would hear the case, and then adjourn it, or admit the set-off, as justice should require. The defendant, it appeared, engaged the plain iff to do the work in question, but no specific agreement was entered into, except that he should provide plaintiff, and his assistant workman, with rations, pay the latter 25s. a-week, and the plaintiff whatever he should reasonably charge. The set-off, which was admitted to proof, consisted chiefly of a charge for board and lodging for the plaintiff and his man, with a few extras which were not disputed. Judgment for plaintiff £25 1s. 7d. Freestone conducted the plaintiff's case.

STEPHENSON v. DELVES.

Claim for £9 18s. 4d. for groomage. The plaintiff hired himself to defendant for three months, to attend his horse, receiving £1 a week wages, and 3s. for each mare. After the lapse of about seven weeks the plaintiff quitted his service without leave, and the defendant took out a summons to compel him to return, when he agreed to go back, if the defendant would settle with him. On his return the defendant offered him the weekly wages then due, and nothing more, whereupon the plaintiff again went away, and brought this action. The Judge said that, as the plaintiff had broken his contract, he could not recover for groomage, but, as the defendant was willing to pay the weekly wages, he should award him the amount due. Judgment for plaintiff, £1 5s. 4d. Freestone conducted the plaintiff's case.

BATES v. BRYANT.

Claim £9 2s., for board and lodging and keep of a horse for ten days. The plaintiff proved his case. The defendant told a very rambling story, insisting that he had not had the things charged for, or that he had paid for them. At length he produced a number of letters, written to him by the plainti

SNOWY RIVER GOLD FIELDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT EN ROUTE TO SNOWY RIVER.]

QUEANBEYAN, Sunday morning.—I write to inform you that I reached this place at 1 a.m., whence I start to-morrow morning by the new route to the diggings—a distance of sixty-five miles. A great many diggers are on the road, but I have met as yet only four or five returning. Of these, one is a poor fellow who is dangerously ill, having contracted a severe cold through sleeping out, with no other covering than a simple "fly." His two mates, he informed me, had a claim in the river bed, and were doing well. He proposes, on recovering, to return to the diggings in the spring. The other persons were men who had been on the mines a week, but could get no claim to pay, and being short of money, they were necessitated also to return. In Queanbeyan the accounts differ exceedingly, some persons representing Kiandra as the best diggings ever found, and others asserting that the people are starving there by hundreds. One thing seems certain, viz., that the weather is severe, and many are coming but poorly provided with money or suitable clothing, and great distress may be expected in consequence, as the road thither is a long and dreary one, and the supplies as yet seem insufficient to meet the demand. A report of six men having been lost and starved to death is confirmed by the men alluded to above. Persons going the new route should, therefore, be cautious how they travel: the new line is but a foot-track, and, as it branches off in several directions, people may very easily go astray. From all that I can gather, it would seem the height of folly for people to come here with the idea of working, unless well provided with money, warm clothing, and a well-lined tent. Many poor fellows whom I have passed on the road will never, I think, be able to reach there, or if they do, they will be unable to remain, having nothing beyond their blankets, a tin pot, and £2 or £3 in money. I have spoken to the chief constable here as to the latest accounts from Kiandra. He has little news to communicate concerning the prospects and condition of the diggers, but it would seem that the latter—I mean those who have been successful—have a deal of gold on hand, and are anxious for the establishment of an escort direct via Goulburn. Robberies are of frequent occurrence on the road. One took place early yesterday, and two policemen have started in pursuit this morning. I was about proceeding to the diggings on horseback, but have since abandoned the idea, as I learn that is next to impossible to get a horse over the ranges, even supposing he were not stolen on the journey. At present the weather looks very threatening; heavy thunderclouds hanging about, and every appearance of rain. The route via Twofold Bay is said to be a terrible one. A man who came by it, and who passed through this township to-day, states his opinion that many will starve outright on the trip. For the information of people coming this way, I may mention that as far as Queanbeyan the accommodation is good—the price of meals and bed being at an uniform rate of 2s. 6d. The rush of persons, however, may cause this tariff to be increased before many days are over. I hope to date my first official communication from the diggings on Wednesday or Thursday next. I have endeavoured to push on as fast as possible, but, what with the state of the roads and the weather, it was impossible to make this place sooner than I did. When the weather becomes fine, and the new line has been well beaten, the difficulty of reaching Kiandra will be materially lessened. At present there is no communication direct with the place, except via Tumut and Cooma, the journey via the latter township involving a distance of 130 miles.

The following letter was received yesterday by a gentleman in town from a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Cooma:—

"Cooma, March 3.

"There are at least 3000 diggers on the mountains now.

"I wish you would do me the favour and just ask the *Herald* to warn those who are taking thither their wives and children, that in all human probability they will never come out again.

"Nobody who has not lived in the immediate neighbourhood can form any idea of how suddenly from six to twenty feet of snow falls there; and although very little snow fell last year, and ed less than during the last seventeen winters, yet I know one man perished there, and he was well provided with every necessary.

"I don't envy the feelings of those covetous people who, in order to induce a traffic along the road, or to bring grist to their own mill, tell such tales as to make people fancy there is no danger in being on the Kyandthree or Encombene rivers, or Gibson's and Tanbangara Plains, after the middle of April. The gold-field never was visited, I believe, by Mr. Clarke. It is on almost the highest ground, except the peaks, in the colony; and at night—even in the middle of summer—it is bitterly cold; what must it be in winter. However, there is plenty of gold; and if people will risk their lives in pursuit of it, I cannot help it. I shall have done my duty by giving such warning as is in my power; but even then, I deny the right of people to risk their wives and children, as so many are doing."

The accompanying letters by yesterday's mail have been handed to us for publication:—

Tumut, March 2nd, 1860.

My dear brother,—I did not intend entering into any more long statements about the continued exaggerations that I see in the different papers about the Snowy River diggings, particularly the *Chronicle*; but, thinking you might be misled by them, I shall just make a few remarks upon what I saw in this morning's *Chronicle*. It is stated there are 40-0 people there, instead of which 2500 is the very outside; and if the wet weather we have had the last three days in Tumut has reached them their numbers will diminish 500. As to two-thirds of those engaged in mining doing well, that is preposterous, for hundreds are walking about doing nothing. No new ground has been opened outside of the three miles of which so much talk has been made, except a small patch of dry diggings, to which there was so great a rush that it is now nearly worked out; very few parties are on it. Above and below the three miles of rich diggings hundreds of holes have been sunk without getting payable prospects; the sinking is so shallow the ground is soon worked out. I know many have returned to Tumut and the Reef, who have already worked out their ground. There is no doubt the diggings are good, but the newspaper reports wish to make them more than good. As to comparing it with the Beridigo or Ballaarat, when first discovered, it is perfectly absurd. All those reports you see of 150 ozs., 170 ozs., and so forth, being got in a day are gross fabrications. I do not think that 50 ozs. have been obtained in one day by a single party, and the largest nugget I have heard of was 40 ozs., and about one-third of it was quartz. For twenty miles or more around Gibson's Plain gold has been found, and probably some equally rich ground will be discovered as the three miles they are working are; if not Heaven only knows what the thousands will do that are wending their way to it. A great many are now placing their dependance upon what *will be* discovered next spring. They suppose the thousands that will be rushing there must find something. It is a fact, that at the present time nearly as many are leaving daily as arrive. I have no doubt the Escort has done a good deal to confirm the exaggeration, but the number of ounces stated in the telegram (1057) is not correct; about 1140 ozs. is the outside of what came from Kiandra. And as to their being 3000 ozs. on the diggings, it is just about three times the quantity that is actually ready for the next Escort. Watson returned yesterday, having been there on a gold-buying spec, and all he could get was about 450 ozs. The manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Adelong, was also there buying, and only got a little more than Watson; and between them I do not suppose a claim was left uncalled at. The Queanbeyan and Cooma people are making a great noise. It is easy to be seen there has not been much gold-digging in that vicinity before. The Queanbeyan correspondent to the *Chronicle* is quite shocked to think the escort is sent "all across" to Tumut. He little dreams we have a very good road all the way into the diggings, and that Tumut is nearer to Gibson's Plain, and only the same distance from Sydney as Cooma. Not alone this—twelve miles of the Cooma road goods have to be packed, and the other part twenty-five cwt. is the very most drays can bring; whereas from Tumut there are no difficulties in the way. A gentleman in Tumut offered to the Captain Ecroch in a dogcart and tandem to the diggings, so I think, so far as roads are concerned, we are entitled to the preference for both the post and the escort, putting aside the claim that Tumut has in already having an escort established from it to Sydney. The only spec I know of that will now pay is to build a substantial place at Gibson's Plain that will resist the snow, and then wait and buy up the flour, provisions, &c., that will be sacrificed by your Goulburn storekeepers.

Gibson's Plains, February 29th, 1860.

Dear Sol,—I am in receipt of yours per A. Walker, and was very much surprised to hear that Mark had left.

I am aware that the ruggedly gold is dirty, but we take good weight. I have deposited at the camp 93 ozs. 7 dwts. gold and £170 in cash. There will be a very heavy escort this week—such a one I think as will astonish the natives; M'Gimerty told me that he did not know whether they would be able to take it all. We are selling out fast, and will probably have nothing left after Sunday. There are plenty of teams coming in, and lots more. We have about 35 cwt. flour left, and a few other things.

I am sending back to-day per D. O'Brien some green tea, two cases axes, and bag coffee, as we cannot sell it without sacrificing the goods, they being articles that will not sell at any price.

Flour is down to £7 bag, and I am afraid we shall have to lower it to clear out. All the goods we have on hand are profitable, we having taken £740 from last Thursday to yesterday.

Mark has arrived, and told me the reason he left. I do not know whether he will go back to you; however, he is coming down with us.

What we have left by Monday we intend submitting to auction. If Two men from the reef yesterday found a nugget, nearly pure, weighing 15 lbs.; old Moon, one, 42 ozs., two other parties, one each, 25 ozs. and 20 ozs.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—You will do well in trying to prevent people from leaving Sydney, as by the time they will arrive here we shall all have to leave. There are already hundreds not at work, and daily others are coming in by droves. Do try, for Christianity sake, to prevent others from coming till next season.

For the convenience of diggers we have a private postman to carry letters from Cooma to the Snowy River diggings once a week. All letters and newspapers addressed to diggers, in the care of Messrs. Polleck, Brothers, storekeepers, Snowy River, via Cooma, will be duly received and delivered.

Yours truly,
POLLOCK, BROTHERS.

Snowy River, February 29th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Perceiving in your issue of some time since a letter, informing the inhabitants of Sydney, that the township of Bombala was the shortest route to the Snowy River Diggings, I beg to inform you that to go through Bombala is to make a round of at least fifteen miles. Passengers coming from Sydney or Melbourne, even to the port of Eden, will find that to go through Bombala will be at least ten miles out of their direct course.

The shortest, and decidedly the best, way is to Merimbula, to Wilson's; then to Bibbenluke, to Woodney, to Russell's, which latter is about eight miles from the gold-fields; the total distance from Merimbula to the diggings by this route being 130 miles; from Eden, via Bombala, to the diggings, 150. Trusting you will excuse me for taking up your valuable space,

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
GEORGE POWELL.

Bibbenluke, March 1st.

THE ROUTE TO THE SNOWY RIVER.—A man lately in the employ of Mr. M. F. Josephson, of Elizabeth-street, has returned to town from the Snowy River Diggings; he brought with him about 4 lbs. weight of gold, and intends returning at once with his wife and family. He went to the Snowy by the Twofold Bay route, and came back through Goulburn; and from his experience of the two roads he gives the latter a decided preference.

A VISIT TO THE NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

No. XI.

FROM the Main Camp at Touloome, the road pursues a course east of north, rolling over undulating slopes which succeed the more elevated ranges to the southward. As you proceed the schists disappear and are replaced by conglomerates and other members of the carboniferous formations. The vegetation is luxuriant, and the tall grass dances to the music of the whistling leaves as the fitful breezes murmur through the open forest. About thirteen miles from the diggings, you pass the Sugar Loaf Mountain, a wreck of sandstone, preserved amidst the general degradation of the surrounding districts, and two miles beyond this you pass the Touloome head station; fifteen miles still further and you are on the elevated plains at the base of Mount Lindsay, surrounded by isolated mountains of strange contour, their inaccessible sides mantled with a dense moss of semi-tropical vegetation, through which their crags and peaks burst into the full glare of an unclouded sky. The surrounding plains winding amidst these elevations are of unsurpassed fertility, and are watered by ever-flowing rivulets, that, uniting either to the east or west of the Richmond Range, form the head waters of the Clarence on the one side, and of the Richmond on the other. This district, fertile though it be, does not contain more than fifteen or twenty inhabitants, widely scattered, and engaged in pastoral occupation.

Man sees the only growth that dwindles here.

Turning to the south-east you follow the Richmond River in its descent to the coast. Passing round the eastern extremity of a series of spurs which terminate the Richmond range, after a journey of twelve miles you arrive at Wyangard station, famous for its splendid gardens and vineyard, the beauty of which is enhanced by the surrounding desolation. From this point downwards the river flows through extensive alluvial plains that, flanked by the forehills of the Macpherson ranges on the one hand, and the distant Richmond range on the other, present all the attractions of the finest park scenery, and as you ride along it is difficult to realise the idea that you are journeying through an unpeopled wilderness. Nothing is wanting here but man to complete the picture. As you proceed you pass a deserted dairy farm; the fruit trees still remain to mark the site of the garden. A few miles further you reach that lovely spot, Fairy Mount, once the head station of a beautiful cattle run, but now an outpost belonging to Runnemede station. Several miles lower down the stream, at Fairy Mount, the mountains on the north bank recede for a long distance, and there an important creek, after watering some magnificent alluvial plains of vast extent, empties into the river. About twelve miles below Runnemede, you reach the township of Casino, sixteen miles above the head of ship navigation, but which can be approached to within six miles by large boats.

Casino, encompassed by an extensive district of the richest soil in undulating ridges separated by wide swamps, is *fenced in*, and progresses but slowly. The inhabitants consist of a detachment of police, a few Government officers, three or four tradesmen, and two publicans. Notwithstanding the restrictions that surround the town and repress the increase of the population, land is said to be becoming daily of more value; as an evidence of which, it is reported that five acres, upon which a slab hut had been erected by the present owner and used as a public-house, has been recently purchased by him at a cost of £1700; this land was acquired by the vendor under a pre-emptive right some two years since.

The inhabitants of the Richmond district are divided into two classes, having separate and distinct interests. The first and most important is composed of about 200 persons, including servants engaged in pastoral pursuits, who spread their herds over the rich plains and the slopes of the ranges on both sides of the river. The second consists of about 1500 scrubbers, who, ensconsed in the cedar brush, devote themselves to lumbering, and are seldom seen on the grass. These, with about 200 teamsters, seamen, traders, publicans, and others located at the Heads and on the various village sites, include the whole population.

It is probable that the fertile country watered by the Richmond River at no very distant period will form one of the most populous and important districts in New South Wales. Agriculture has been hitherto neglected by the labouring class for a more profitable occupation, and all the food of the district, excepting meat, has been imported. With tens of thousands of acres of the richest alluvium, capable of producing corn, cotton, maize, sugar, and rice; scrubs affording an unexhaustible supply of marketable timber; hills and plains rich in coal of the best quality—a suspicion of copper and other valuable minerals—bounded by a golden region to the westward, and intersected by a noble stream, two branches of which are navigable for seventy miles from its mouth, what is to retard the advancement of this lovely district?

The bar at the mouth of the estuary is said to present an obstacle to regular intercourse by steam with the capital, but so fine a country is well worth an effort and a considerable outlay, which would speedily be repaid by the increased demand for the public lands in the district. Some attempts have been made recently to bring a steamer into the Richmond waters, which resulted in failure. There have been such things as victorious defeats, where it was more profitable to lose than to win; if it can be proved, or next best to being proved, if an impression gets abroad that steam vessels cannot enter the Richmond, the squatting leases will be worth 20 per cent. more than they are at present, and their renewal may be fairly anticipated. The masters of coasting craft are doing their share towards the exclusion of a steamer, by the discharge of ballast in the channel, and have been doing so for twenty years. The coral polyps is a smaller animal than a colonial skipper, and yet he can make huge reefs; and I have no doubt that our friends the skippers will succeed in making a reef too, or the next best thing, a dangerous bar, if they are not molested.

The country between the mouth of the Richmond and Point Danger is a succession of cedar and pine scrubs, swamps, isolated patches of grass and open forest. A coast range, not laid down in the maps, sandstones, clay slate, and an abundance of quartz rock and the ordinary quartrites usually surrounded by sand dunes at a lower level. On the ranges forming the north bank of the Tweed, the ordinary schistose formations are occasionally denuded, and quartz is discovered in its various forms both rock and reef, or vein. There are no inhabitants in that locality other than a few poor cedar cutters who mourn the increasing hardness of the times; they are obliged to work now nearly half their time, and can no longer afford to indulge in their ancient hospitality by knocking in the head of a hogshead of rum, and making it free to all comers; oh! those were rare old times. Cedar was cedar in those days, and the Yankees had not found their way to our markets with their ready-made floors, and doors, and windows. If those fellows would only do the hospitable, and try the rum dodge, and work three days in the week as we do, they would soon find that they could not carry their notions so far and undersell us in our own markets. And then let them carry weight—weight for age—that would be giving us something like protection, and would go a long way towards a restoration of the good old times. Now it takes a publican full five years to chisel out a fortune in the cedar scrubs—time was he could do it in three. It's all owing to those horrid Yankees. An old cedar-cutter was complaining a few days since that he cannot go into a house without being reminded that his occupation is gone; he opens an American door, looks out of an American window, stands on an American floor, and sits down on an American chair to await the lady of the establishment, who comes in from her American washtub, and sends for her husband from his American plough.

We will now make our way back over moor and mountain to the main camp on the Tooloome Creek, and, taking our departure from thence, direct our course to the south-east. Ascending the long spur of a range that rises from the flats on the margin of the stream, we are soon amongst the sandstones and shales of the carboniferous formations, and leave all trace of the gold-bearing rocks behind us on the lower levels. The path leads along elevated summits descending from the Richmond range, with broad fertile vallies on either hand. Skirting an extensive cedar brush we arrive at a table land, where ironstone is scattered in profusion; the land here is of the finest quality, but water is scarce. Three miles across this plateau, and we commence a succession of descents, passing over fertile slopes until we reach Duck Creek, ten miles from the diggings; the grass all the way has been knee deep, and here water is plentiful, and you traverse a series of beautiful apple-tree flats, until crossing a long range you descend on the extensive plains on the opposite side, and reach Ben Albo station—an outpost in connection with the Sandylands run. You now fall in with the dray road between Grafton, Touloome, and Ipswich. From this place the road winds over alternate ranges of gentle ascent, and wide plains of alluvium at various elevations, all capable of cultivation, until you arrive at a deserted station on the banks of a running stream. Here a family, attracted by the beauty of the situation and the fertility of the surrounding plains, attempted to establish a dairy farm, but the rafters were cut over their heads, and the place is now deserted.

As we proceed on our route, the rugged character of the scenery more to the westward becomes subdued; the dark masses of cedar, brush, and pine that clothe the slopes of the distant mountains contrast with the lighter foliage of the apple tree sparsely sprinkled over the broad valleys. Occasional plains occur, where the wide expanse of waving grasses is broken by by picturesque clumps of scrub timber, or lone trees standing out in advance of their mates in the forest. The descent is almost imperceptible for twelve miles, when you reach the gates and fences round the head station at Sandylands, and here you are again amidst steep ridges and winding watercourses. Six miles further, ascending the Currabobilla range, and descending by the old New England cross road to the Clarence Flats, we arrive at Tabulam, having passed over forty miles of as rich a tract of wild land as can be found in the colony. There are some admirable sites for agricultural settlement along the line of road. On some of the choicest portions water is scarce, but it can be had in any of the plains by sinking.

But few tracts of country can surpass that to the eastward of Tabulam, stretching from the Clarence to the Richmond. It is capable of sustaining a dense population in its valleys, and possesses all those natural advantages which render a new country desirable, viz., a fine semi-tropical climate, rich land, good water, facilities for making roads, and valuable timber. All it requires is an industrious people to turn these gifts of Providence to a good account.

NEW ZEALAND.

WE continue our extracts from the New Zealand papers, our dates being, from Wellington and Lyttelton, to the 14th ultimo; and from Nelson to the 22nd.

WELLINGTON.

By a proclamation by the Governor, the meeting of the General Assembly is fixed for Thursday, the 3rd of May next, at Wellington.

The SPECTATOR says:—We understand that a communication has been received by J. E. Smith, Esq., the acting sheriff, from His Excellency, to the effect that the sentence of death on Charles Straker, for the murder of the boy Muir, on board the Snaresbrook, will not be carried into effect, but that it will be commuted to penal servitude for life.

The INDEPENDENT places before its readers the following item from statistical tables of the colony just published. The population of Wellington (including Hawke's Bay), which in 1851 was 6409, had reached in 1858 to 13,267. The Wellington increase during the above seven years was 6858 as against Auckland's 8747. The state of education in Wellington is very satisfactory, especially as regards the number of children attending private schools. The number of children under twelve years in the whole colony, is 21,656. The average centesimal attendance in Government schools is twenty-two, and in private schools twenty-three, showing a per centage of forty-five under actual instruction of some sort or another. In Wellington the population under twelve years is 4494. The centesimal attendance in Government schools is twenty, and in private schools thirty-seven, showing that there is a large per centage of fifty-seven, of our juvenile population, under the schoolmaster's eye. The native population in the Northern Island amounts to 53,056; of which 38,269 are in Auckland, 8069 in Wellington. The domestic condition of Wellington may be gathered from the following particulars. Number of wooden houses 2458, brick, &c. 22, other materials 319; total 2799. These are inhabited by 1939 married males, 1901 married females, 97 widowers, 149 windows, 4488 unmarried males, and 3179 unmarried females, these two last mentioned including 4494 children under twelve years. The occupancy in this Province is slightly below the average for the colony, being a trifle less than 4½.

LYTTELTON.

The LYTTELTON TIMES states that a considerable breadth of grain has now been cut; the weather has held good and appears likely to be settled for a time. As far as we can judge at present, they yield promises to be a full average; the heavy lands show in most places remarkably fine crops, not having suffered from the dry season as much as the lighter soils. The wheat crop will yield generally about 40 bushels to the acre, and oats about 70; there has not been much barley grown. Potatoes vary very much; in some places looking exceedingly well, in others quite the reverse. Thanks to the more general use of the reaping machine, farmers have been enabled to get their harvest work done at a lower rate than for some years past; without the general use of this valuable assistant, there is no doubt that, though hands have been more plentiful wages would have been little if any lower than in former seasons, the same rates having been asked at the commencement of harvest as ruled during the last two or three years. The rates paid in the immediate neighbourhood of Christchurch may be quoted at 25s. an acre, higher wages being paid in more remote districts. It is by the general use of machinery only that the farmer can render himself to some extent independent of labour, and calculate upon securing his crops upon something like reasonable terms.

The price of new wheat, of which a little has appeared, is quoted at 7s.; oats, from 3s 6d to 4s.; barley (nominal), 6s.; new potatoes, £6 to £6 10s. per ton; hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.

The same paper remarks:—From the many indications by which from day to day we are enabled to judge as to the public mind of the Province, we are satisfied that the railway project is advancing in favour and gaining still more and more strenuous support. The indications to which we refer may be constantly witnessed, and cannot be mistaken. We are not tired, nor despairing, nor repentant, of the undertaking; but most heartily in earnest about it; we mean to do it as quickly and as well as may be possible; and if any improvement in the plan of action recommends itself, we shall not fail to seize it. This is the feeling of the Province at large; and we venture to prophesy that, should any one—member of the Government of the colony or private individual—presume on the apparent quietness of our settlers, and act upon that presumption in opposition to the railway, the consequences to him will be bitter. It was known that a loan of £70,000 would be sanctioned by the Imperial Government; and it was to avoid re-opening the question at the Imperial Treasury by asking for an increase of this sum that we were urged to arrange our scheme of finance upon the base of that amount of borrowed capital. The Council have done very right in our opinion to endorse at once the acts of the Commissioners, and to exhibit, without delay or hesitation, their distinct approval of the main features of the undertaking. What the Council did the Province at large approved. But since the obstacle raised by the English Commissioners is removed, we shall be acting most properly in so modifying the scheme as to render it more easy, more practicable, and more economical; and this we should be doing (as we have before pointed out) by raising the whole principal sum of £235,000 by loan. The annual revenue of the Province would then be left for carrying on such other small public works as from year to year may be required, and for completing the many little items belonging indirectly to the railway and tunnel enterprise.

NELSON.

The EXAMINER reports that a very fine sample of gold had been obtained from the country in the vicinity of the lakes, but the finders refuse to give information as to the exact locality wherein the discovery was made. Several parties from the Waimea have started for the place, some of them leaving in the middle of the night, so that their route might not be discovered.

The new Waste Land Regulations came into operation on the 15th of February. These Regulations (says the EXAMINER) are in some respects an improvement on their predecessors, and principally in this—that they are more elastic; that they admit, to a certain extent, of being modified in practice according to circumstances, without passing through the cumbrous, dilatory, and unsatisfactory process of being again submitted to the Council for that purpose.

The produce of the Collingwood gold-field in 1857 was 13,898 ounces, valued at £52,722; in 1858, it amounted to 16,968 ounces, valued at £64,751; in 1859, to 11,000 ounces, valued at £42,625.

In the first year, 1857, when the yield was largest, there was then on the ground from 1000 to 1500 men, who came in the first rush; but although they got more gold in the total, yet the average earnings, were not so good as at present. In 1858, there would be from 500 to 700; that year the average earnings would be better than the previous one; but in 1859, although the total yield has been far less, yet the average per man has been the largest. 71 ere have been not more than three hundred men engaged in mining, and, from the amount of gold produced, viz., 42,625 pounds' worth, would give nearly £150 per man, or 10s. per day. Again, there are now more hands at work in dry diggings than in the first two years, which, though not apparently so rich as the rivers, give a more certain return for labour, and there is no doubt would do so to a much greater extent, if capital were employed and labour at regular wages.

ANOTHER LEGEND OF THE SILVER SHOAL.

ARE my New South Welsh readers willing to attend to a second Old South Welsh story?

We go back to the little Morea-like peninsula, with a long, rock-walled "fiord" to every whitewashed village,—to the spot outside the Bay of Mawr, where we have already dredged for dollars, where the purple sea is patched in fine weather with a clout of sickly yellow, gradually edging off into a tranquil emerald green, and where, on stormy days, the leaden waves, breaking in tawny foam as they tumble in upon the shallow, make it seethe like a witch's cauldron—to the Silver Shoal, in short, rich in coin, for there, years and years ago, a Spanish treasure-ship was swallowed by the greedy quicksand;* richer still in legends of the mysterious fate of those who have gone out to seek the sunken wealth.

It is the most Time-mossed of these tales that I am about to tell.

In the days when wrecking was considered a legitimate calling on our coasts, and a foul winter for the craft was prayed for quite as religiously as a fine summer for the corn, the villagers of Mawr discovered, one wild November evening, a three-masted vessel labouring in the offing. The wind blew fiercely from the sea. She was evidently seeking a harbour to shelter in until the fury of the gale was past, and yet trying to keep off the lee shore until she could make sure of a refuge. Every cottage in Mawr was empty in a trice.

Men, women, and children thronged to the craggy point where many a time before they had lighted their cruel beacon, and cutting the furze that grew thick around, and piling up the drift-wood from the beach—white and notched like dog-gnawed bones—they had soon kindled a huge bonfire to lure the stranger to her doom. Even the parson had doffed his cassock, and donned a warm coat and comforter, in readiness to seize his portion of the expected spoil. Not that he openly avowed his intention, but fidgetted with a shame-faced look on the skirts of the excited crowd; muttering, for decency's sake, an exhortation every now and then to mercy. His parishioners knew how sincerely it was meant, and roughly bade the old hypocrite join in their labour, since he would be sure to take his full share of the booty.

The wind beat down the fire at first, but speedily gave vigour to its glow. Long strips of pointed, lurid lustre shot, like lambent serpents' tongues, through the blinding, stifling smoke from the damp fuel; and then these flapping burgees merged into a broad red flag of flame, that rushed roaring landwards but dappled the black, broken billows at the foot of the cliff with gouts of blood, and, rounded by distance, rose on the weary mariners a star of hope.

It was difficult at times to make out the ship through the slanting volleys of stinging sleet. She appeared and disappeared phantom-like; but, at last, a fiendish hurrah announced that she had taken the bait, and was coming before the wind straight to the grey, ruthless rocks. She was so near that the flare of the false beacon already cast a crimson skimmer on her bows, when the skipper discovered his danger, and attempted to wear. He only succeeded in driving her plump upon the shoal. In an instant the masts were over the side, and the waves had torn her piecemeal like hungry wolves that, at length, have hunted down their prey. Even the hardened wreckers blenched for a moment as they listened to the horrid shriek of the drowning men. It sounded like a curse as the swift blast swept it by them towards their deserted homes. Then they swarmed down upon the narrow crescent of sand at the head of the bay to gather the flotsam. They gained little but firewood. The lower part of the hull with the cargo had settled in the shoal. By losing his ship there instead of beneath the Point, whence the freight would have been washed upon the beach, the captain had thwarted the greed of his destroyers. Their lanterns moved like corpse-candles along the shore, as—often lighting the faces of corpses—they pried for something more valuable than shreds of cordage, rags of canvas, and splintered timber, when a knot of them came upon a still breathing body. It was that of a Dutch sailor, who just knew enough of English, and lived long enough, to tell them that the castaway had sailed, richly laden with dollars, from Vera Cruz, and to hiss an imprecation at them. Nearing death, which saved them the trouble of a land-murder, had shown him—despite his fast filming eyes—the real character of those who bent over him with stern, eager faces.

For a fortnight afterwards the weather was so rough that no boat durst approach the shoal. The next morning a black object might still be seen—writhing like a sea-monster in agony—in the midst of the boiling billows that shivered it; but it went down before the sun, and for two long weeks the people of Mawr could only watch the bubbling hell-gate, devouring their hearts as they thought of the quaint foreign coin that was sinking, sinking, each moment further from their grasp.

The dead had all been buried; some in the sands, some on the north side of the church in a wide-gaping common grave, that is, except the many more who had found a deeper tomb. The sea sparkled like polished steel beneath the cold, clear sunlight of a frosty December morning, when every boat that Mawr could boast stood out to the silver shoal, as it was already called, to dredge for dollars. Across and across the green-and-yellow patch flitted the tiny fleet, with bellying sail and splashing sweep; the point was crowded again with anxious watchers; but the sun set and the moon arose, and yet the Devil's labourers had not seen the faintest shimmer of their pay. They did not care to continue their toil beneath the blue, eerie moonbeams.

The jelly-fish floating far down glimmered up at them like faces of their murdered victims, and the homeless sea-breeze sighing over the lividly-lighted waves had something ghostly in its sound. They went backwards and forwards a few times more over the sandy coffer, to which they could not find the key—hailing one another with forced merriment, to keep their courage up, as boat crossed boat, and then, as if by one consent, made for the shore, where they beached their craft together, as if even they would feel superstitious if left alone in the neighbourhood of the dead men, thickly sown along the sand.

Courage returned to them with the morning, and for a day or two longer this common dollar-dredging was kept up. So fruitlessly, however, that it soon became the village creed that the treasure was guarded by the spirits of the murdered crew; and when this belief was supplemented with the article that the Dutchman's curse would light upon the man who found the spoil, the Silver Shoal was gradually deserted by all but one—the fisherman who first descried the labouring bark. Dollar-dredging became a mania with this man, Evan Prhys. As time went on, he would even venture to the shoal at night. By day he would only labour at his proper calling just sufficiently to provide himself with the barest necessaries. He had set his heart on getting the dollars, and had been heard to say that he would have them, even if he sold his soul to the devil for them. He became sullen and silent; holding no intercourse with his fellows on the beach, and no one cared to seek him in his lonely cottage on the mountain-side, when he sat brooding over his scanty fire.

The year rolled round. The night before the anniversary of the wreck had come. The taproom of the Harp was filled with the fishermen and labourers of Mawr, who—holding, but oblivious of, pipe and pewter noggin—were listening, open-mouthed and pale-faced, to a "fearsome" story which the parish clerk was telling.

He had been over, he said, on parson's business, to the market town the day before, and must have had, he thought, a drop too much at the half-way house on his road home. At all events, he remembered very little after leaving there until he woke up and found himself lying on his back in Arthur's Punch-bowl—a heathy hollow on the neighbouring mountain, with a cairn in the centre, reputed to be haunted by the king, who has christened it, in common with a score of other Druidically memorable spots in Wales. Any one who entered it without adding a stone to the cairn, the legend went on to say, would rue his neglect before he got outside. The clerk felt about for a pebble, and tremblingly approached the hoary mound, which he could just make out by the dim starlight, intending to make the best use of his legs as soon as he had deposited his offering. He was stooping to place it (the stone must be laid not thrown) on the very verge of the cairn, when, chancing to look up, he saw a blot of deeper, starless blackness on the dark night sky. With eyes almost starting from his head in curious fear, he strained into the gloom; and fancied that he could distinguish the figure of a man upon his knees. Just then the far-off village clock began to strike one—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve—pealed solemnly from the grey, weather-blotched tower; over the frozen marsh, startling the shivering cattle into still more uneasy dreams; and the silvery-sanded burrows, where the rabbits slumbered snugly, lulled by the sighing of the starved sedge and the rustle of the withered fern above their heads; across the stream that runs into the bay, where the mullet were waiting for the moon to rise before they commenced their graceful gambols; above the ragged keep and rook's nest-dotted trees at the bottom of the mountain; right up into the hollow, where the notes died away in lingering echoes. There was a perfect hush again for a second, and then from the kneeling figure, in a low, awe-struck and yet decided tone, came these words slowly: "Amen—ever-and-ever—for—glory."

The clerk's hair stood on end. He knew the voice—it was Evan's; and here, he believed (like all the rest of Mawr) that Satan might be raised at midnight by the Devil's Litany that he had heard commenced, and that the Fiend had then full license to carry off all that he found outside the charmed circle of the cairn. In an agony of terror the little man leaped upon the heap of stones, bringing down a host of them in a clattering shower. Evan, whose back was turned to him, started at the noise—paused for a minute—and then proceeded with his impious prayer. Hardly had the "Our" died upon his lips, when two eyes like live coals gleamed through the dusk on the clerk's side of the cairn, and a deep, dread voice muttered like distant thunder:

"Man, I am here. What wantest thou?"

"The treasures of the Silver Shoal."

"Wilt thou pay the price?"

"What is thy price?"

"Thy soul."

"When must the price be paid?"

"In twenty years from now."

"I will," cried Evan, wildly.

"Say, what must I do?"

"To-morrow, at this hour, be there. Now send me to my home."

No sooner had the reckless man pronounced the sacred name at the beginning of his now rightly rendered supplication, than the coal-like eyes began to dim and diminish. As the "Amen" was uttered, they went out in distant darkness. Evan departed to his solitary home, and the clerk—first allowing his uncanny companion to get well away from him—hurried on to his, where he had been lying all day sick with fright.

This was the tale that first stopped but soon stimulated the flow of smuggled Hollands at the Harp that night, and sent its customers, despite their indoor pot-valiance, home in groups and couples.

The story was bruited all over the village by morning; and when, in the course of the day, Evan, instead of setting out for his usual cruize, came and drank madly at the inn, the other topers present shrank from him as though he had been plague-stricken, and the landlord shuddered as he handed him his drink. Soon after noon, brown, ragged clouds began to pour in swiftly from the sea, rapid and wretched-looking as rented soldiers. The wind grew higher and higher, and when evening came the weather was as wild as on that day twelvemonths. The Mawr people, however, were not inclined to look for wrecks to-night. An indefinable feeling of brooding awe drove them early to their homes, and by ten the harp was shut up, and every cottage fire was out. Prhys had gone home soon after the storm began to gather.

A little before midnight, a waketul fisher's wife fancied that she heard something besides the everlasting thunder of the waves upon the hard-rammed and yet channelled sand and rattling shingle, the wild wail of the wind around the cottage walls, and hollow rumble in the chimney. She listened—listened, and then woke her husband, who confirmed her in her belief that it was the dull boom of a gun that the fierce blast bore in at ever-shortening intervals. They roused their neighbours. Greed mastered dread. All Mawr, according to its avaricious wont, rushed like a flock of vultures to the shore.

A brisk flash heralding the dull boom showed that the ship in distress was off the Point. Thither they hurried. When they reached it, the gun had ceased firing: but presently, as, bent almost double in their efforts to face the wind, they peered from the top of the cliff out into the roaring waste of darkness, a flash of forked lightning—blue-red, and saffron—pierced the gloom, followed instantly by a thunder-clap that drowned the voices of the wind and waves. That ghastly gleam, that awful peal were not the only things that caused their fear. They had seen, in the transitory brightness, the phantom of the Spanish castaway, steering, without a soul on board, straight for the Silver Shoal.

The lightning now pulsed forth in one unceasing blaze, illuminating the bay with a brilliance far more vivid than that of sleepy summer noon. What were those pointed black-cones—nearly even in that dazzling glare) clustered in the churchyard, ranged along the beach, rising from the shoal? Swiftly the distant ones hastened across the waters to their spectral fellows. For a moment the lightning ceased. When it next flamed forth, the ship had reached the shoal, and there, too, was Evans' boat! They met, and the wrecker sank before the wreck. In the unnatural hush that preceded the last thunderclap of that eventful storm, a wild despairing cry from the sinking reprobate, a savage peal of laughter from the invisible holders of the sepulchral torches that girt the shallow with their pale-blue palisade, rent the ears of the watchers on the cliff; and then the lights were suddenly extinguished in the brine, and the thunder, bursting in its final roar—deafening as though the heavens were falling bodily—dispersed the disappointed harpies, with failing knees and chalk-white faces in a desperate rush for home.

Such is one of the legends of the Silver Shoal that I heard last summer from a grey-headed bronzed old salt at Mawr, as I sat hob-and-nobbing with him in the Harp, in sight of the scenes of his *Mährchen*.

R. R.

* I have, I find, an incorrect origin of the name in "Dredging for Dollars." The above is the proper one.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET Match was played at Liverpool, on Saturday last, between the Sydney University and Liverpool Australian Cricket Clubs, of which the following is the score.

LIVERPOOL AUSTRALIAN.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
Graham, C., b. Terry	2	st. Kinloch b. Terry	5
Browne, C., b. Terry	2	c. Hawthorne b. Kinloch	11
Hatfield, J., b. Terry	3	hit wicket, b. Terry	1
Hatfield, W., b. Terry	12	b. Kinloch	4
Clarkson, M., c. and b. Kinloch	2	c. Hawthorne b. Terry	0
Butcher, S., c. Cowlishaw, b. Kinloch	12	c. Kinloch b. Terry	8
Browne, J., b. Terry	0	b. Kinloch	0
Whitehead, J., b. Kinloch	0	c. Hawthorne b. Kinloch	1
Tindall, T., j. b. w., b. Terry	0	c. Stephen b. Curtis	0
Ross, W., b. Terry	0	c. and b. Kinloch	0
Payne, not out	0	not out	6
Byes 8, leg-byes 3, wides 1	12	Byes 6,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 7.

Josepha Louisa, Dutch barque, 319 tons, Captain Muysson, from London 16th November. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., agents.

Athol, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Boyd, from Adelaide 29th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Tipping, Mrs. Boolneon, Messrs. White and Weiss. F. Kolz, agent.

Union, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Littlecott, from Adelaide 20th ultimo. H. Clarke, agent.

Callender, schooner, 146 tons, Captain Honeyman, from Melbourne 27th ultimo. W. Wright, agent.

Fortune, brig, 169 tons, Captain Berry, from Melbourne 27th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Parry, E. M. Sayers, agents.

Martha Ellen, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Hill, from Melbourne 25th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Illawarra, 303 tons, Captain Tranent, from Morumbula, Twofold Bay, and Ulladulla, on the 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Warwick and child, Messrs. Henderson and Marks, and 11 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—March 7.

Cassini (French war steamer), for New Caledonia.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.

Fenella (s.), for Clarence River.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 7.

Couradine Lackmann, for Shanghai, via Newcastle; Woodlark, for New Caledonia; Queen of Perth, for Jacob's River; Albion, for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—March 7.

Queen of Perth, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Stevens, for Jacob's River, New Zealand. Passengers—Messrs. Daniels, Prince, Kelly, Stevens, and Aitely.

Albion, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Cummins, for Rockhampton. Passenger—Mr. Williamson.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. W. Brown, Masters Brown (2), Misses Brown (3), and 2 servants, Mr. Simple, Miss Allan, Miss Rattray, Miss A. Rattray, Miss S. Rattray, Miss Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons, and 4 children, Mr. Simmons, jun., Mrs. A. J. Levey, Miss Levy, Dr. Aldcorn, Miss M'Farlane, Miss Chapman, Mr. E. Youngman, Mr. Smith, Miss J. Jennings, Mr. Gibson, and 34 in the steerage. For Twofold Bay—36 in the steerage.

Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane. Passengers—Messrs. Bowman, Wilson, Warry (2), Sparkes, Searle, Barker, Herbert, Chambers, Cossel, Mr. Maxwell, Sherwin, Allwood, H. Mort, W. Rose, Ryde, Forbes, J. H. Webster, Mrs. Hobbs and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and 5 children, Miss Barton, Mrs. Moriarty, Miss Yeamans, Rev. Dr. Mackay, and 40 in the steerage. Edye Manning, agent.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 7.

Bride, from the Hawkesbury, with 30 tons firewood, 7000 shingles; Rapid (s.), from Shell Harbour and Wollongong, with 90 bags butter, 2 cases eggs, 25 pigs, 6 calves, 20 cases poultry, 4 hides, 3 bales leather; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 109 bales wool, 31 bales tobacco, 27 bales hay, 10 bags wheat, 37 bags potatoes, 35 bags pumpkins, 37 bags maize, 19 bags onions, 11 horses, 1 calf, 6 pigs, 5 boxes eggs, 7 coops poultry, 5 tons flour, 2 kegs butter, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 7.

Sarah Dent, for Botany Bay; Sacramento, and Perseverance, for Newcastle; Reindeer, for Brisbane Water; Bride, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—March 7.

Martha Ellen, from Melbourne: 324 deals, 3446 pine boards, Wilkinson, Brothers.

Fortune, from Melbourne: 91 cases sardines, 99 cases brandy, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 248 cases 50 casks beer, 59 cases cider, 13 packages, Order.

Josepha Louisa, from London: 146 packages, Saunders and Co.; 4002 railway chairs, 115 rails, Railway Commissioners; 180 bags salt, R. Lee; 23 hogsheads beer, 40 quarter casks wine, Tucker and Co.; 2 packages, Robinson and Morey; 35 packages, Scott, Cameron, and Co.; 732 deals, 500 casks beer, 1536 cases gin, 6 cases gin, 4 cases cordials, 60,000 slates, 250 hogsheads rum, 700 drums oil and turps, 1260 packages oil stores, 138 package boots and shoes, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 700 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton: 4 packages, W. H. Paling; 10 hogsheads 40 quarter-casks 5 butts wine, 100 hogsheads ale, W. Long; 33 packages, J. Levy; 208 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 10 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 8 cases, M. Samuel; 2 packages, J. Myers; 100 cases oil stores, S. A. Joseph; 400 bags iced, 20 casks gum, 100 barrels cement, 65 casks soda, 800 bags salt, Order.

Athol, from Adelaide: 998 bundles rattans, 2650 bags rice, W. H. Eldred; 25 pieces wood, Croker; 700 bags flour, N. Caston; 640 bags flour, Order.

Union, from Adelaide: 4500 bushels wheat, 500 bags flour, H. Clarke.

EXPORTS.—March 7.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 2 cases hats, J. Mahoney; 1 parcel, Pearson and Co.; 1 case, E. Youngman and Co.; 3 cases fruit, T. C. Furnell; 1 bale leather, 1 truss, Addington and Son; 1 bag, Bensusan and Co.; 1 truss, Ray, Grimister, and Co.; 32 chests candles, R. T. Ford; 150 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 4 bag. Frost, Kohler, and Co.; 29 kegs butter, A. Berry; 2 mats, T. Bowden; 1 box fancy goods, J. S. Solomon; 12 cases, Elliott Brothers; 1 case, P. N. Russell; 1 box clothing, W. Dutshea; 3 cases, A. M'Arthur; 1 parcel, J. R. Clarke; 1 parcel, P. N. Russell; 1 box dye goods, Eldridge; 1 case hogskins, F. Macnab; 12 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 17 casks bu ter, J. M'Kanny; 1 case, 1 iron safe, Ellicot, Brothers; 48 tubs butter, Whittingham; 4 cases fruit, G. M. Hitchcock; 2 hogsheads eggs, 1 keg butter, J. Read; 8 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 1 parcel, W. G. Sprigg; 1 parcel, the Telegraph Office; 60 bags maize, Lowther; 1 parcel, Mitchell; 4 kegs butter, R. Veery; 3 hogsheads eggs, 1 bale grass, 11 kegs butter, C. Bond; 1 parcel, the Bank of New South Wales; 1 case goods, Fairclough and Co.; 1 case, J. Cox; 6 horses, M. Jones; 1 box gold (£800), Brush and Mac Donnell; 1 box (£500), E. Youngman.

Queen of Perth, for Jacob's River, New Zealand: 135 bags sugar, 4 half-chests tea, J. Harpur and Co.; 20 half-chests tea, J. Simmons; 2 boxes, 3 packages to bases, 13 casks, 2 puncheons, 3 casks, 2 quarter-casks, 11 cases brandy, 4 hogsheads rum, 1 ton soap, 1 ton salt, 1 package sugar, 1 cwt. treacle, 11 cwt. dried fruits, 5 boxes candles, 7 tons flour, 1 package butter, 42 packages oil stores, 4 packages biscuits, 2 cases wine, 16 casks ale and porter, 73 packages hardware, 10 packages oil and turps, 15 packages drapery, 3 cases chairs, 2 sofas, 11 packages, W. Stevens.

Additional—Woodlark, for Port de France: 33 kegs nails, 199 bags bran, 1 case tobacco, 18 packages ironmongery, 15 packages drapery, 60 iron pots, 7 dozen buckets, 370 bags rice, 200 bags biscuit, 51 tierces beef, 3 casks hams, 4 cows shelters, 2 carts, 30 trucks, W. R. Todd.

2415 pieces hard wood, 4583 palings, 200 bundles shingles, quarter-cheat lot, 1 flat rafter, 4 thwarts, 1 bales hay, 150 bundles pine boards, 8 packages, G. Williamson.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Rockhampton.—*By the Albion*, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For New Caledonia.—*By the Woodlark*, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Lord Howe.—By the Coleroon, this day, at noon.

For Honolulu.—By the Cyclone, this day, at noon.

For Valparaiso.—By the Saucy Jack, this day, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM.

General Post Office, Sydney, 6th March, 1860.

The Malls by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer NORTHAM will be made up at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters posted at the General Post Office, not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letter, &c., at 9 and 10 a.m. respectively. The following mails will be despatched, viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe via Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manilla, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 9 p.m., 13th instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., 14th instant. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles," "in closed Mail to France," or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter ounce.

On letters addressed by the "closed Mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half ounce) is required.

On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage, as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. Christie, Postmaster-General.

P.S.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers, must be so posted before 7 a.m., on the 14th instant.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: March 7. Saucy Jack, brig, 202 tons, Captain Omen, for Valparaiso; Old Honesty, barque, 291 tons, Captain Young, for London; Prince Alfred (s.), 75 tons, Captain Bowden, for Nelson.

The Josepha Louisa arrived yesterday, from London, whence she sailed 10th November. She has not spoken any vessels on the passage.

There is no report of interest by the arrivals from Adelaide and Melbourne.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 6.—Schooner Ico, from Rotterdam; Prince Albert, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 6.—Earl of Elgin, for Callao; Belize, for Mauritius; Veritas, for Guam.

March 7.—Alice Thorndyke, for Hongkong; Alciope, for Guam; Daring, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 7.—9 a.m.—Queenscliff, E., light, very fine.

Yass, S.E., cloudy.

Thermometer 71.

Gundagai, N.E., clear.

Goulburn, S., cloudy.

Bathurst, E., fine.

Barometer 27·775.

Thermometer 66.

Dry bulb 66.

Wet bulb 64.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

March 6.—Norna, barque, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

March 5.—Balmoral, schooner, King, for Hobart Town, with 140 tons coal.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 7. 8·30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
Noon.	South.	Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

Metropolitan District Court.—The March sittings of this court will commence on Monday next, with 494 new cases. On the first three days will be taken undefended and short defended cases, whether attorneys are employed or not,—viz., on Monday, from 706 to 870; on Tuesday, to 1034; and on Wednesday, to 1210.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of the trade and others to their sale of damaged calicoes, general drapery goods, &c., &c., at their Rooms, this day and to-morrow, at eleven o'clock; and woollen velvets, &c., at two o'clock.—Adv.

The "Era" Newspaper.—To Printers and others.—We are requested to direct the attention of printers and others to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale, this day, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, of the copyright, material, presses, type, book debts, &c., &c., of the "Era" newspaper, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.—Adv.

To Crockerware and Glassware Dealers.—Parkin and Lambert request the attention of the trade and others to their sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, of thirty packages choice glass ware, and six crates assorted toilette ware.—Adv.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. March.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
8	Thursday	5 17	6 25	8 25	8 49

Moon.—Last Quarter, 14th instant, 7h. 13m. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Miles	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Mail	Pass.
	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	5·20	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·55
3	Newtown	5·37	10· 7	2· 7	4·43	6·12
5	Petersham	5· 5	10·13	2·13	4·47	6·17
6	Ashfield	7·16	10·20	2·20	4·55	6· 5
6½	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5· 2	6·13
7	Homebush	7·22	10·29	2·29	5· 7	6·17
11½	Haslem's Crk.	7·32	10·42	2·42	5·17	6·27
15½	Parramatta	7·41	10·51	2·51	5·25	6·36
17½	Fairfield	7·56	11· 5	3· 5	...	6·50
21	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20	...	7· 5
24	Campbelltown	8·23	11·35	3·35	...	7·20

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass.
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·41	2·45	5·15	...
13	Liverpool	...	8· 5	11·15	3·15	5·45	...
16½	Fairfield	...	8·20	11·31	3·34	6· 4	...
20½	Parramatta	7·55	8·35	11·47	3·47	6·17	5·53
25	Haslem's Crk.	7·45	8·50	12· 4	4· 4	6·34	6·15
26½	Homebush	7·53	8·56	12·12	4·13	6·45	6·53
27½	Burwood	7·59	9· 4	12·18	4·18	6·48	6·59
28	Ashfield	8· 2	9·11	12·23	4·23	6·55	6· 6
31	Petersham	8·14	9·18	12·29	4·29	7· 2	6·14
32	Newtown	8·17	9·21	12·32	4·32	7· 6	6·19
36	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15	6·25

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 9·30 a.m., and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown, and 2·30 p.m. for Parramatta only.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 9·15 a.m. and 6·47 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·34 a.m., 3·30 p.m. and 8·04 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	3·45	7·30	6· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·33	3·48	7·33	6· 3
4	Waratah	7·45	3· 0	7·45	6·15
10¼	Hexham	8· 3	4·23	8· 3	6·33
15	East Maitland arrive	8·20	4·45	8·20	6· 0
	depart	8·35	5·50	9·15	6· 0
20	West Maitland	9·45	6· 0	9·45	6·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
5	East Maitland arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·13	4·30	9·16	4·45
10	Hexham	9·27	4·35	9·27	4· 7
16	Waratah arrive	9·37	5·13	9·37	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·13	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·13	5·27	10·13	5·43
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

To country agents.—The Agents for the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant. March, 1860.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

The Council met yesterday, but adjourned without proceeding to any business, on the intimation by Mr. Eagar that Ministerial arrangements were not yet complete.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday, at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

Mr. Forster immediately rose and said: His Excellency the Governor-General has informed me that Mr. Jones has returned his commission, and that Mr. Robertson is now charged with the formation of a Government. I therefore move that this House adjourn until three o'clock to-morrow.

The House adjourned accordingly.

The trial of Connor v. Thurlow discloses a series of facts which will awaken very different emotions in different minds. Those who formed a judgment not unfavourable to the moral character of Sir Charles Fitz Roy must at least attributed to him something like discretion required by his position, must confess that the reproaches which were cast upon his character, and which inflicted dishonour upon his Administration, were not unfounded. It is no disgrace, however, to those who, in ignorance of facts which could only be known through an infamous channel, repudiated a common slander—one which it cost nothing to utter, and one which it was difficult to repel. Persons who are acquainted only with the ordinary habits of decent society—who have no direct communication with persons of "better information,"—need feel no self-reproach that they discredited what it was painful for any right-minded man to believe.

While we have no disposition to relax great moral obligations to meet a current standard of morality, we do not expect that the world will be purified of those habits and relations which nevertheless are fraught with mischief. Multitudes are ensnared by similar vices—no doubt; but we hope it is not common for gentlemen of station to turn the domestic hearth into a brothel.

The facts elicited were such as must shock every well-ordered mind. It was not the ensnarement of passions by the fascinations of beauty. It was not the young and thoughtless carried away by powerful temptation; but it seems to have been coarse, low, mean commerce, such as we are only accustomed to expect within the purlieus of infamy—among the very lowest of mankind. The utter want of moral perception, or the utter infatuation indicated by this correspondence, is the most marked fact concerning it. How any man with the education of a gentleman, and holding the office of representative of the Queen, could have committed to paper language which established its own disgrace, and placed it in the hands of a person like the plaintiff in this action, is indeed a great mystery.

Upon the whole the administration of Sir Charles Fitz Roy was intelligent and able. Whatever may be our notion of its political tendency, nothing suggested such fearful imbecility. Thank God there is an end to it. We have had our political difficulties since the arrival of the present Governor. His official conduct has not, perhaps, in every case commanded the approbation of those whose position and ability entitle them to form a conclusion. But even had there been far greater mistakes than any that can be imputed, it would not prevent the sound part of the community from feeling how great the boon in the selection and appointment of men whose respect for public decency gives strength and confidence to social morality, without which society must dissolve in its own corruption. We hope that in no case will the moral reputation of the Governor be overlooked by those who appoint him. We could fancy nothing so degrading to the relations subsisting between the parent country and the colonies than that those who form the link of communication should be in their habits such as dishonour the Crown, or demoralise the people.

The conduct of the plaintiff in this action, so far as it is concerned, is certainly not worse than might have been expected. It was a just punishment for the more than imprudence by which she became possessed of such damnatory documents. If her statements are to be credited, there was more consideration shown than the "gentleman" was entitled to expect by the "unfortunate" lady. There appears to have been no malignity, but simple calculation, in her mode of dealing with these papers; and in preserving them from the grasp of Mr. Thurlow she displayed a forethought which would have been creditable to a prime minister.

The conduct of the defendant in the action is, however, such as to entitle him to contempt and reprobation. Had he obtained the letters of this woman they would, no doubt, have been in his hands a powerful agent for his own personal purposes. But she seems to have been shrewd in her negotiations, and thus deprived him of the chance of making a separate capital by their use. Is it then customary for solicitors to take up a case with the understanding that they shall get all they can, paying only a certain sum to their client? It must be confessed that the defendant looks mean in comparison with his client. Her conduct was open and generous, as well as prudent and sensible, considering her position: but of Mr. Thurlow's professional career the Supreme Court is far better qualified to form an opinion than we are.

On all hands it is admitted that the Governor was poor—that he was so with a narrow establishment and with no purely domestic expense. In fact, there is nothing more impoverishing than profligacy, as well as nothing more degrading than a coarse and reckless immorality. It is, however, a course which is sure to end as this has ended, in infamy and disgust. Henceforth the memory of Sir Charles Fitz Roy will be associated with one of the most impure passages of colonial history. Of the strange woman, it is said by the wisest man: "She hath cast down many wounded; yea, many strong men have been slain by her. Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death."

A return, moved for by Mr. Parkes last September, has just been printed, showing the number and names of members of the Assembly who are tenants of Crown lands in the intermediate and unsettled districts, together with the area of the land, the rent and assessment payable, the grazing capabilities of the land, the length of occupancy, and the character of the soil. The object of the return is, of course, to exhibit the extent to which honorable members are personally and pecuniarily interested in the discussion of the land question. That many of them are so interested is obvious to every one: but they occupy also a representative position. They are many of them sent to Parliament to look after the interests of the other Crown tenants who are situated like themselves, and are chosen in most cases because they have a fellow-feeling and common interest in the matter. As long as there is a class of Crown tenants whose rights are constantly being overhauled by the Legislature, so long will they strive to get some of their own order into the Assembly to watch and speak for them. At the same time it would be a mistake to suppose that these are the only parties who are interested. Intending speculators are by no means indifferent, while needy political adventurers, who look to the land question as a ladder by which to rise to place and power, have as direct a personal and pecuniary interest in maintaining one particular set of opinions as squatters can have in defending the opposite. In fact, it is hard to say who is not more or less interested in the settlement of the land question, seeing that upon it depends the whole prosperity of the colony. From the method of occupation hitherto adopted has sprung our present wealth; and according as new methods that may be introduced may operate on the investment of capital and the application of labour to the development of the resources of the land, will be the continuance, the advance, or the decline of that wealth. All businesses, all occupations, all investments will be more or less affected by the way in which the land question is affected. For it consists—however much the fact may be disguised—in the distribution of a national property. The public domain is not only worth something, but worth a good deal; and if any one, whether under the title of squatter, or "free commoner," or farmer, can manage to get hold of the fee simple, or the tenancy of any portion of it, for less than its real market value, &c., appropriates to himself, to the extent of the difference, a portion of the public property, and the Treasury, which belongs to all the rest collectively, is muleted proportionally. If every one who took up land were a *bona fide* permanent settler, this private appropriation might be looked upon as a sort of bonus given as an inducement to settle, and which would be more than repaid through the results of the industry that would be thereby attracted to the soil. But no law that was ever passed, or that could be passed, could discriminate effectually between speculators and actual settlers, and that could not be evaded in some shape or other if it attempted so to discriminate. And therefore, so long as Crown lands are to be had for less than their market price, there will always be a class who will make a profit out of securing possession and transferring their interest. Free selection with regard to the pastoral occupation of land gave rise to the class of run-hunters, although the difficulties and dangers of exploration had to be encountered, and free selection with regard to agricultural occupation will similarly bring into existence a class of section-hunters, who will make a living by anticipating the farmer and selling to him their occupation rights. There are probably quite as many persons in the community who look to make something handsome out of projected alterations in the land laws, as there are persons who know that they have a good bargain under the present regulations. The pecuniary interest in the question is, therefore, very widely diffused, and is by no means confined to the present holders of pastoral land. If we wanted to find a parliament that should be entirely free from anything so gross as a pecuniary interest, and that should deal with the question purely on abstract grounds, as a matter of right and expediency, we should have to go out of the colony for it. But the colony has suffered enough in the past days of Downing-street control from the ignorance of legislation from without, though it might have been disinterested, and so now we have no option but to submit to the other alternative, and leave the decision to be wrought out by the clashing of rival interests.

The number of members who are Crown tenants in (what were last year) the intermediate and unsettled districts, is twenty-six, viz., Messrs. Broughton, Cummings, Clements, Douglas, Dickson, Flood, Gordon, Forster, Hyeronimus, Hodgson, Hamilton, Hurley, Hay, Irving, Jenkins, Loder, Lord, Mort, Morris, Macphillamy, Macleay, Oakes, Russell, Watt, Walsh, and Richardson. The separation of Queensland, and one or two resignations since the list was compiled, have made it slightly incorrect. Of the land so held, some is classified as *partly* suitable for pastoral purposes, the rest of it, we suppose, being scrub; some as *probably* suitable for pastoral purposes, the compiler having no information concerning it, but presuming it to be so from the fact of its being taken up for runs; part of it is set down as positively suitable for pastoral purposes; and a considerable portion as partly suitable for agricultural purposes. But we have no means of ascertaining from this return, even approximately, what number of acres of agricultural land is included in these pastoral holdings. It is enough to know that there is abundance for all purposes. In five cases the land is near water-carriage. In the present state of our internal communications, land is of little use to the agriculturist unless it is within reach of water transit. The land may be ever so good, but if he is shut up to the local market of the immediate neighbourhood his living would be precarious. The obstruction to agriculture has not been the deficiency of good land, nor even the inability to get it, but the want of access to a certain and remunerative market; nor till this difficulty is removed will the import of breadstuffs ever cease.

Within the settled districts, or rather what were the settled districts before the bill enacted at the close of last year included the intermediate under that designation, there are Crown lands rented by fifteen members, viz., Messrs. Cowper, Cribb, Cummings, Close, Gray, Hyeronimus, Irving, Jamison, Murray, Mort, Oakes, Robertson, Rotton, Russell, and Walsh. The total area of these holdings is 324,261 acres, of which 256,341 acres are held under pre-emptive right. The rental paid is £553 8s. 9d.

Another page of the return shows the extent to which hon. members have exercised their pre-emptive right. Only eleven of them have thought fit to do this, and to the extent of 12,778 acres, for which the price paid was £13,127. Nearly all these purchases have been made within the last three years.

It was reported from the Telegraph Office yesterday evening, between six and seven o'clock, that the English mail had arrived at Adelaide, and the P. and O. Company's flag was also hoisted at Fort Phillip. It would appear that this was sent from Adelaide in consequence of a vessel just arrived there having reported that she sighted the mail steamer in Investigator Straits. There must, however, be some mistake, as up to four o'clock this morning no further tidings of the mail steamer was received at the Sydney Telegraph Office; and by reference to our Adelaide telegram it will be seen that at 7 p.m. the Young Australian was expected at the port within two hours of that time.

The offer made by Mr. Jones, on Tuesday evening, to Mr. Cowper, that he should take the Colonial Secretaryship, with a seat in the Upper House—Mr. Jones taking the Treasury and Premiership—was unconditionally accepted by Mr. Cowper yesterday morning; upon which Mr. Jones called upon Mr. Hay to ask him to join his Administration. Mr. Hay desired a short time for consideration, and in an hour or two informed Mr. Jones that he was induced by several reasons to decline the offer. The refusal of Mr. Hay was decisive with Mr. Jones, who at once waited on the Governor-General, informing him that he could not succeed in forming such an Administration as would justify him in attempting to carry on the business of the country, and advising his Excellency to send for Mr. Robertson. It was, we understand, Mr. Jones's intention, had he obtained Mr. Hay's assistance, to offer seats in the Cabinet to Mr. Darvall and Mr. Arnold. Mr. Robertson, on receiving a letter from Sir William Denison, requesting him to endeavour to form a Ministry, at once called upon his Excellency, and complied with the request. Mr. Cowper was first consulted, and consented to take the office of Colonial Secretary. An offer of the Treasury was made to Mr. Jones, who at once declined it, but expressed himself favourably towards the proposed Administration. The office declined by Mr. Jones was shortly afterwards offered to Mr. Weekes and accepted, as was also that of Public Works by Mr. Arnold, Mr. Robertson reserving for himself the Department of Lands, over which he presided in Mr. Cowper's late Ministry. An offer of the Attorney-Generalship, with a seat in the Cabinet, was made to Mr. Faucett, who, we believe, appeared inclined to entertain it, but requested time for consideration. The appointment is now under offer, and a definite answer will be given early this morning. The further arrangements will, of course, depend upon Mr. Faucett's reply; should it be favourable, the Ministry will be complete before the Assembly meets this afternoon, so that the seats of the Ministers will then be declared vacant, and the House adjourned for the period determined on.

The Congregational Church Bazaar.—Yesterday, the bazaar for the liquidation of the debt on the Congregational Church at West Maitland, was attended by a large number of persons, many of whom became purchasers of the useful and fancy goods there exposed for sale. In the evening it was thronged, as on the day previous. The gross receipts must, doubtless, have proved something considerable.

Mr. Bushell at the Victoria Theatre.—Mr. Bushell still continues to give his electro-biological entertainments nightly at the Royal Victoria Theatre. Yesterday evening the amusing piece entitled Shocking Events, together with the graceful dances of the sisters Worrell, formed part of the attractions of the evening. The house, however, was not so large as might have been expected under the circumstances. The audience, nevertheless, appeared highly to appreciate the fun of the experiments. An evening is to be set aside next week for electro-biological experiments upon ladies—a large number of ladies having volunteered.

The Jews in Barbary.—From communications forwarded to our office for perusal, it appears that great distress is now prevalent among the Jews in Barbary, in consequence of the war between Morocco and Spain. The Jewish inhabitants of Tangier have already fled to Gibraltar, fearing a repetition of the brutal usage they experienced when the wild Kabyle tribes came down to the coast at Tangier and Mogador in 1844. It seems they only just came away in time, for the tribes have already occupied the town. The Queen's ships had orders to bring away all who chose to leave, and some thousands, including about fifty Christians, availed themselves of the chance of escape thus afforded them. Letters forwarded to Sir Moses Montefiore from Gibraltar, one by a committee of the Jewish presidents, and the other from Colonel Maberly, R.E., a benevolent and influential Christian gentleman, detail the existing distress among the fugitives as appalling in the highest degree. The cause has enlisted the sympathy of the British Government, and his Excellency Sir William Codrington, the Governor, has apparently done all in his power to provide for the relief of the sufferers. The Government relief is necessarily scanty, and an earnest appeal is now being made by the Jews to their co-religionists in other parts, and to their Christian brethren, for pecuniary assistance, to avoid wholesale loss of life by starvation and exposure, whole families of terror-stricken women and children having no resting-place but the bare ground. We understand that a movement organised in the sister colony of Victoria, in aid of the fund now forming for the relief of the fugitives, has been attended with considerable success, and, we believe subscription lists have been opened in this colony.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
[From our Correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

T. Adamson, Solicitor-General, has accepted the post of Crown Prosecutor.

J. F. Martley is appointed to the Solicitorship, and stands for Maldon, the seat vacated by Mr. Harker.

The Assembly are discussing the abolition of State-aid to religion, for which there was a call of the House.

The Divorce Bill passed the third reading in the Council.

At W. M. Bell's meeting of creditors, nearly all present agreed to accept 5s. in the £—half at one month, and half at three months. The liabilities in Victoria are £22,000, and in England £20,000.

The Great Britein sailed at sunrise, with 504 passengers.

The flour market is unsettled. Millers are selling at £20; holders of Adelaide are asking £21; buyers plentiful at £19 10s.

Mail in sight at Adelaide.

Melbourne, 8 p.m.

State-aid abolition carried by 49 votes against 6.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday afternoon.

Flour remains nominally at last quotations, but is not held quite so firmly.

Sales of wheat have been made at full prices.

A mandamus has been applied for in the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Torrens to produce the original deeds of properties to which a title has been granted under the Real Property Act. Should the rule be made absolute, an action will be brought which will test the legality of Torrens' Act. The result is looked forward to with great interest by numbers who have bought their property under the Act.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

A vessel just arrived reports mail steamer in Investigator Straits; if so the Young Australian will be up in two hours.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Table for the week ending March 5, 1860.

Date.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature—Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Mean Humidity.	Rain in Inches.
Sunday	29·199	29·172	29·197	65·6	74·9	103·5	·74	0·676
Monday	29·158	29·087	29·178	65·0	76·7	97·1	·79	·041
Tuesday	29·093	29·008	29·044	64·4	75·0	95·0	·78	·430
Wednesday	29·056	28·986	29·031	69·4	75·7	94·9	·76	·000
Thursday	29·107	29·031	29·082	68·0	78·9	116·1	·77	·000
Friday	29·149	29·076	29·140	67·4	78·3	104·5	·84	·000
Saturday	29·054	28·975	29·004	71·0	80·9	92·0	·82	·000
Mean & sum	29·088	29·008	29·039	67·2	77·6	99·5	·79	0·547

	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Portion of sky obscured by Clouds. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Sunday	E	E	E	3	4	2	·6	·2	·1
Monday	ENE	E	E	2	2	1	1·0	·7	1·0
Tuesday	NE	NE	NE	1	3	3	1·0	1·0	1·0
Wednesday	NE	NE	NE	3	4	5	1·0	1·0	1·0
Thursday	NNE	NE	NE	2	3	3	1·0	·7	1·0
Friday	ENE	ESE	ENE	1	2	1	·9	·9	1·0
Saturday	NNW	N	NNE	3	1	1	1·0	1·0	1·0
Mean & sum	.....	.....	.....	2·1	2·7	2·3	·93	·79	·79

REMARKS.

Sunday, February 26th. Fine day; shower in the evening.
Monday, 27th. Cloudy; rain at night.
Tuesday, 28th. Cloudy all day.
Wednesday, 29th. Windy and cloudy all day.
Thursday, March 1st. Warm cloudy day; cleared at night.
Friday, 2nd. Very close cloudy day.
Saturday, 3rd. Very close cloudy day.
The thermometers and rain gauge are in the enclosure on the south side of the Observatory.
The force of the wind is represented according to the observer's judgment by numbers from 0 to 6;

Council upon an address of your honorable House for that purpose.

(2.) That in the appointment of the clerk assistant, and all other clerks officiating at the table, the Governor and Executive Council will take the recommendation of the President; and that these officers be removable only by the Governor and Executive Council upon an address of your honorable House for that purpose.

(3.) That in the appointment of all other clerks in the department of the Clerk, the Governor and Executive Council will take the recommendation of the Clerk; and that these officers be removable by the Governor and Executive Council, on the recommendation of the Clerk.

(4.) That all doorkeepers, messengers, and other inferior servants of your honorable House, be appointed and removed, at discretion, by the Clerk.

W. W. BURTON, Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 29th February, 1860.

MOUNT KEIRA TRAMROAD BILL.

REPORT of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 15th October last the "Mount Keira Tramroad Bill," and to whom was referred, on the 28th November last, a "Petition from Charles Throsby Smith, Esq., proprietor of certain lands through which it is proposed by the bill for the said tramroad to pass, praying that the said bill may not be permitted to pass into law.

That, having taken the necessary evidence (which will be found appended hereto) to enable them to come to the conclusion that the preamble had been satisfactorily proved, they then proceeded to consider the allegations contained in the petition referred to them by your honorable House, on the 29th November last, representing that the passing of the said tramroad through his property would inflict great loss and injury on the petitioner, and praying "that the said bill may not be permitted to pass into law"; and David Johnstone (a trustee of the land belonging to the said Charles Throsby Smith) having given evidence as to the nature of the objections of the said Charles Throsby Smith, they were submitted to the solicitor for the promoters of the bill, who thereupon produced certain new clauses, which, after consideration, were agreed to and adopted by the committee.

And your committee now beg to lay before your honorable House the bill as amended and agreed to by them.

JOHN GARRETT, Chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney, 28th February.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the children of Mr. Callaway, storekeeper, were at play in a neighbour's premises, where there was a waterhole not fenced in, into which the youngest child (aged one year and five months) fell. Her eldest sister, who was only nine years of age, immediately sprung in to save it. Fortunately, Mrs. Callaway happened to go out of doors just at this moment and heard another of her children scream; she called her husband from the shop, who hastened to the place, and seeing the infant in the water, tried to pull it out, but it was held fast by the sister, who had sunk to the bottom. With the assistance of another man, who came to the spot, Mr. Callaway succeeded in rescuing them both. Dr. Gwynne was speedily in attendance. The eldest child was nearly dead, but animation was, after some time, restored, and she is recovering from the effects of her immension; the little child also is doing well. Had there been ever so simple or slight a fence round this dangerous place, near which children are accustomed to play, this accident could not have happened; but people are remarkably incautious in this respect, considering the number of fatal occurrences of this nature which have taken place, and which should have proved a sufficient warning.

POLICE.—Monday.—Before Mr. Langley.—John Mumford, who was found lying in Church-street on Saturday night, and who said that he "had just come out of the stone jug, had no means, and lived nowhere," was held to be a vagrant, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.—Augustus Elliott pleaded guilty to having made use of indecent language, and was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., or be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Tuesday.—Before Messrs. Finch, Byrnes, Woodriff, and Keyes.—Mary Ann Gleeson, for drunkenness, was fined 5s., or twenty-four hours in the cells. Mary Barnett pleaded guilty to having made use of improper expressions in the public street, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, unless she paid a fine of 20s.—Simon Moulds, who had been apprehended for not having obeyed a summons, was charged with having used threatening language; the case of disobedience to the summons was allowed to be dropped; he was defended by Mr. Lyons. Thomas Patrick Fitzsimmons proved that defendant had threatened to put him into the waterhole, and desired that he might be bound over to keep the peace. To save the time of the Court, Mr. Lyons, on behalf of his client, consented to this, and he was accordingly bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each.—William Mills pleaded guilty to having been drunk and disorderly in Phillip-street, and was fined 10s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours' confinement. George Walker summoned William Drew for a breach of the Toll Act. Mr. Lyons appeared for the defendant; and, as the complainant did not attend to substantiate the charge, the case was dismissed, and 20s. allowed for professional costs.—John Gillett was fined 5s., and 3s. 6d. costs, for allowing two horses to stray in the streets.—James Macey summoned James Lemon for non-payment of wages. Attorney for complainant, Mr. Gould; for defendant, Mr. Lyons. Complainant deposed that he placed his son with the defendant on the 1st of March, 1858, for the period of two years. Mr. Barnett drew up an agreement, which was signed by himself and Lemon. Thomas Barnett, publican, O'Connell-street, said that Lemon and Macey came to his house about two years ago; he drew up an agreement for them relative to Macey's boy; he had looked for this agreement, but could not find it; he thought he gave it to Macey about six months; there was but one agreement, which was left with him to keep for both parties. Mr. Gould, in making some remarks, stigmatised the conduct of defendant as that of a dishonest man. Mr. Lyons appealed to the Bench to protect his client against such an offensive imputation, when Mr. Gould said "I say again he is a dishonest man." The Bench said that such language was unwarrantable. Some recriminations and warm expressions were indulged in by the two advocates, to the great amusement of the Court, until at length the chairman declared that he would leave the Bench if they still persisted in occupying the time of the Court in such a manner. Macey was then recalled: He did not recollect Barnett giving him the agreement; he had searched several times for it, but unsuccessfully. The boy was to receive £15 for the first year, and £20 for the second. He was with Lemon one year and nine months. Defendant had paid £15 for the first year, and there was £15 now due for the nine months. Witness had applied to defendant for the money, but he refused to pay any of it, because the boy had run away. Witness took the boy back, and said that he was sorry that he had done such a thing as to abscond, but Lemon would neither take him back nor pay him any portion of his wages. The boy was away for two or three weeks. A long argument ensued as to whether the boy, not being a contracting party, should be considered as a servant or an apprentice. The Bench said that it was an important point which they should submit to the Attorney-General, and adjourned the case for that purpose for a week. Mr. Lyons reserved his defence until this point should be decided.

A quarter licensing meeting was held by the magistrates on Tuesday—present, Messrs. Simpson, M'Rae, Keyes, Kenyon, and Langley. The license of the Railway Inn, Liverpool, was transferred to Mrs. Arundale, her husband who held it, being dead. The license of the Bay Horse Inn, Cabramatta, was transferred from Lachlan Buggy to Horatio Rowley. Victor Joseph applied for a license for the Currency Lass. The house had been licensed, but Francis Russell, the late occupant, having abandoned it the license was cancelled. Granted. There was another application, but, the parties not being present, the hearing was postponed for a week.

RICHMOND.

MARCH 7th.—A correspondent writes:—Dr. Berncastle addressed the electors of Richmond last night, at the Union Inn, at eight o'clock. A number of influential electors were present. Mr. Hoskisson, of Clifton, proposed Dr. Berncastle as a fit and proper person to represent the constituency in Parliament, which was seconded by Mr. Rutter. Dr. Berncastle then spoke at considerable length, giving his political views on all the leading questions of the day, the land bill, squatting system, State-aid, national defences, education, law of primogeniture, pensions, Chinese immigration, and other minor questions. Several questions were then put to the candidate, which were answered to their apparent satisfaction.

THE LAVENU FUND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Allow me, on behalf of several friends of the late Mr. Lavenu, to thank you for having been instrumental in obtaining information relative to the above fund; and, trusting that the secretary will shortly be prepared to give further particulars,

I am, yours thankfully,
INVESTIGATOR.

PANAMA ROUTE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Referring to that portion of the letter of your correspondent "Biscuit," which appeared in this morning's HERALD, wherein he estimates the consumption of coal at sixty tons in twenty-four hours by a steamer of 3000 tons burthen, we beg to enclose copy of a letter received by the Northam, from our New York correspondent, dated 2nd December last, wherein (as you will see) he says that he can run a 1400-ton steamer at the rate of thirteen nautical miles per hour upon a consumption of one ton of coal per hour.

It is, no doubt, within your recollection that an account of the run of the Guatemala, of upwards of 1200 tons burthen, between New York and Central America, quite recently, appeared in your paper; wherein it was stated that she attained an average speed of upwards of ten miles an hour upon a consumption of twelve tons of coal in twenty-four hours. If that is true (and we believe it to be so) there is nothing impracticable in our correspondent's estimate.

We are, Gentlemen,
Respectfully, your obedient servants,
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.
Walker's Wharf, Sydney, 7th March.

"New York, 2nd December, 1859.

"J. H. Williams, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—I enclose you copies of two letters addressed to the secretary of the Royal West India Mail Company, also one to the president of the Panama Railroad Company. If you agree with me in the propriety of doing so, I would thank you to have these letters published in your leading journals, in order that the people of your colony may know what is proposed. It is my present intention to proceed to England next month, and, if necessary and advisable, I will either go myself, or send a representative, to treat with the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand. My plans are to build in this country four new steamers, constructed especially for the service between Panama and Australia, two to ply between Panama and Tahiti, and two from thence to Sydney via New Zealand; also, to follow this up with a line between Vancouver, San Francisco, and Panama, and ultimately to have a direct line of express passenger steamers between Aspinwall and Liverpool or Plymouth.

The four steamers to form the first line will require to be not less than 1400 tons measurement, and to have an average speed of thirteen nautical miles, with unsurpassed passenger accommodation, suited to a tropical climate. To build these boats, equip them ready for sea, and send them to their stations, as also to construct works at Tahiti and prepare coaling depots, &c., will require an outlay of about one and one-half million of dollars. If the Panama Railroad Company accept my proposition, and an arrangement for a fair and moderate subsidy can be effected either with the Governments of Great Britain or the colonies, we will agree, to have the line established within twelve months from date of contract. We have our estimates, specifications, and plans; and there is a steamer now completed by the same builders that can with ease average thirteen knots on a consumption of less than one ton of coal per hour. I am quite satisfied that our builders can turn out much better steamers of this class for the money than any builders in Great Britain. My associates are known to you as men of capital and experience; they fully agree with me that to make the result profitable the management must remain with ourselves—consequently, we are averse to make it a stock operation, but prefer borrowing part of the required capital in the shape of bonds on the boats, &c.

Please have this correspondence brought before the Government of your colony, and advise me by mail as to the probable success of a mission to Sydney, with the object herein explained.

Yours faithfully,

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—With reference to the publication, with which you were so obliging to indulge me, in your papers of the 5th November, 1857, of my suggestions, relative to a policy of administration of the waste lands of this colony, and having had every means of witnessing the effects of the system at present in vogue—"of small holdings with unlimited commonage," I am desirous of furnishing you with the results of my observations, that you may be enabled to form your own estimate as to its merits, and claims to perpetuity.

Many of my observations, necessarily confined to the narrow compass of my operations, say, upon the Manning, Hastings, and Macleay Rivers, may perhaps not apply to the more populated districts; and, as the solutions of "free selection" are so various and conflicting, I shall confine myself to an exposition of that which obtains at present.

Any individual can now make "free selection" for measurement, the purchase being optional, of thirty acres, in any of the unoccupied waste lands throughout the nineteen or twenty counties set apart for location; and, notwithstanding, that there are hundreds of similar portions that have already passed the ordeal of sale in every county, and may, therefore, be taken up at comparatively a moment's notice, so unfavourable an influence does this enormous choice exercise upon the mind, producing only hesitation and doubt, that an applicant for land almost always prefers subjecting himself to the inevitable delays of the centralisation system of the Survey Department for several months, only for the gratification of seeing his own selection measured off, knowing that, after all, he is not obliged to purchase it. The small capitalist, or adventurer, buoyed up by the present system with the hope of one day possessing a herd of cattle or horses, and instigated by the "unrestricted commonage allowed him," makes his choice of a settlement accordingly in the most isolated and secluded places, giving infinite and unprofitable trouble to the Survey Department, and rendering, for every forty acres so disposed of, the remaining six hundred of the square mile ineligible for anybody else. He sends no grain to market, growing only sufficient for his own consumption—depending upon the occasional sale of a bullock or a horse for his groceries and clothing. In the meantime his herds increase in a most wonderful manner, being for the most part left to themselves to multiply,—stations and bulls out of number running wild in all directions throughout the country, to the total suppression of all pure breeds, a constant scramble is also kept up for all young unbranded animals. Lads of tender age, as soon as they can stride a horse, are sent out on these predatory excursions, and for the purpose of shooting wild cattle for their hides only; giving rise to the most deadly feuds, malicious prosecutions, and perjuries.

I have been a resident in this district upwards of thirty years, and during the last seven, in my capacity of licensed surveyor, I have measured and marked off innumerable isolated patches of land into small farms, of various sizes, in every direction, leaving considerable spaces of unsurveyed country between, and after several years interval revisited these localities, and noticed that, whilst one or two portions in each have been occupied by bona fide settlers, by far the greater number, are either in the hands of unprincipled land jobbers, or the Government, and remain in a state of wilderness, harbouring every description of vermin, to the almost certain destruction of the crops and fruits of the honest industrious settlers, particularly of those on the banks of navigable rivers, who are frequently driven to the necessity of replanting their seed corn six or eight times over—be up at all hours of the night to protect it from bandicoots—their fruit trees from flying-foxes, and their green and growing crops from the inroads of wild cattle, which no fences will keep out.

Go where I will amongst these small settlers, I see no progress whatever. After several years interval, there are the same bark huts and outbuildings, one small paddock, fenced in with a most primitive sapling fence, all in a state of dilapidation and decay. The fact is they all reach a certain point of cultivation—just what a family or one pair of hands can effect, and as they cannot afford to pay wages for additional labour, all further improvement ceases; to say the least, it is a poor feeble and unprogressive policy. I am not aware of a single instance of one of these small settlers living exclusively upon the produce of the soil; they are all invariably driven to some adventitious employment, cutting cedar, sawing and splitting timber, carrying goods to and from New England, plying boats on the rivers, fencing and jobbing on the roads; some are tempted to try storekeeping, house of entertainment, and the illicit selling and distilling of spirits; all have more or less horses, and cattle, down to the huckster and little shopkeeper in the towns, who, with most of the residents, not contented with the adjoining commonage, avail themselves of maintaining and rearing cattle and horses at everybody else's expense but their own—giving rise to endless litigation and false swearing. Ask Joe Miller—who, in an incredible short space of time, has accumulated a hundred or two hundred head of cattle—how many he commenced with? and he will answer, with all the pleasantry imaginable, "Five working bullocks!" and nobody dares question it.

But, setting all pleasantries aside, it is truly deplorable to see the wide-spread dispersion of families this licentious free pasturage entails upon the country, promoting only vice and disorder; and it is now become a question of the most serious consideration, seeing the lamentable declension of morals, and the savagism in which these families of "smallweeds" are being reared in these seclusions, cut off from all social restraints and enjoyments, from those benefits of education for which we are to be taxed so highly, and the softening influences of the Sabbath day: what character of people shall we have in another generation if the present policy is persisted in! Better for every man of reflection, and possessing any regard for his children, to flee the colony, and preserve his posterity.

As I am only a small settler myself, I cannot conclude this subject without saying something on behalf of my fellow workmen. I see no lack of industry or exertion any where, on the contrary I am perfectly astonished at the extraordinary skill and rapidity with which both Saxon and Celt clear and plant land with corn, but unfortunately it is all to their own disadvantage, for the more they produce the cheaper and less remunerative the market. Sell it they must, or the weevil destroys it, for what it will fetch, there being no foreign market for its export, and the home demand being limited, is too often over supplied. Verily their physical exertions deserve a higher reward.

Their ignorance is accidental, not their crime or their folly, and for enterprise and ability opportunities for a higher career should be opened up.

I have already shewn that the disposal of 40 acres for £40, with the right of commonage implied, renders the remainder of the square mile unsaleable; and it entails a loss to the revenue of £120—(one hundred and twenty pounds)—valuing the land only at five shillings per acre. Better therefore make a merit of necessity, and sell a country lot of not less than half a square mile—320 acres—at five shillings per acre, that is for £80, and compel every one to confine his live stock to his own land.

What I should prefer being reverted to would be the granting of leases for the same of ninety-nine years, at 3d. (threepence) per acre per annum, to be paid in advance; and when fenced in, the £80 going towards that expense, redeemable at option at twenty years' purchase, with a fair proportion of frontages to water—say for half a mile of water in front, one mile back; for one mile, two back; for two, four, and so on in proportion.

In a fiscal point of view this would prove a great advantage, as every square mile taken up would return a rental of £3 per annum in the place of the mere sale of forty acres here and there. The surveys would likewise be carried on continuously at from threepence to sixpence per acre, in the place of from three to six shillings. And pray, Sir, may I ask you, what is there to prevent this colony being made to supply the world with wool? Why should not the little settler, on his half-square mile, have his score or two of sheep to begin with, and so be stimulated to clear, cultivate, and lay down in grasses and clovers a few additional acres every year, and be thereby enabled to increase his flocks? It would be a progressive policy, at all events. As the few alpacas to Mr. Ledger, so a few sheep to the little settler.

The commonage being done away with, the dispersion of the people would cease; everybody would be interested in choosing land alongside a neighbour, for the sake of reciprocation in the heavy but unavoidable expenses of clearing, fencing, and building; all would unite for the extirpation of the native dog, and by eradicating the jungles and bushes, destroy every species of reptile and vermin in a very few years; and as the country became cleared, towns and villages would spring up, followed by all the advantages of civilisation.

I could say a great deal more on the advantages of such a policy, as I proposed and published in November, 1857; but fearing I have already trespassed too long upon your time and patience, I shall at once conclude, and as I have "nothing extenuated or set down aught in malice," I shall not hesitate to attach my own signature, and enjoy the honour of remaining,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
JAMES ROLFE, licensed surveyor.

Port Macquarie, 24th February.

MR. MONTIFIORE'S NEW FREIGHT BILL, NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, AND OTHERS.

(*Per favour of the Herald.*)

By the ship North Wind I received 164 boxes of goods, 160 of them are endorsed at the back of the bill of lading to measure 743 feet 6 inches, at 45s. per ton measurement. Finding they were considerably over measured, I waited on the agents explaining the case, but because of the bill of lading states (freight being paid on delivery, say £47 11s. 4d.) I could not get all the goods before freight was paid. On landing the goods I had them re-measured, and solicited the agents as well as the captain to attend such re-measurement, both of whom failed to comply. The result is, they only measured 532 feet 4 inches, so that I have had to pay £12 10s. 8d., on 211 feet 2 inches more than the goods actually measure, which amount the agents cannot refund, and I must submit to be defrauded out of the money. This is not a single case, but is continually being practised on owners of goods by charterers and owners, and yet Mr. Montefiore's bill is to give still greater powers to the masters, say, for wilful destruction of packages, robbery, bad stowage, &c., &c.—owners are to be put at defiance, captains well knowing they cannot be sued for a claim under £20. In my case the agents showed me their letters of instructions, directing them not to make any allowances for wrong measurements or otherwise out of balance of freights due to the charterers, or the Sydney agents, as honourable men, would have been too glad to remedy this wholesale fraud. Now, I would ask, by what right shipowners are to be upheld in fraudulent acts such as these any more than every other descriptions of carriers. If this act is allowed to pass, it will be a lasting disgrace to the merchants of Sydney.

J. G. RAPHAEL.

Sydney, 5th March.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having twice crossed the Isthmus of Panama in returning home from this country, I would point out one great error in "Biscuit's" calculation of the time occupied by "detention in coaling, crossing Isthmus, disembarking freight and passengers, &c.," in his letter in the HERALD of March 7th, which he sets down in the route by New Zealand and thence to Panama direct at five days.

Now, the detention at New Zealand need not be more than twelve hours—the full period of detention of the P. and O. steamer at Suez, Malta, and other coalingplaces; and, with regard to the crossing the Isthmus in the Californian mail service from San Francisco to New York, the disembarkation, crossing, and re-embarkation of freight, gold, mails, and passengers (generally from 300 to 400 in number), is effected on the average in twelve to fourteen hours.

When I last crossed, which was in coming from San Francisco in the John L. Stephens, with full four hundred passengers, from the time of our anchoring in Panama Bay to the time of our leaving Aspinall Wharf for New York in the Empire City, about thirteen hours had transpired. The outward and homeward steamers are arranged so that the Atlantic steamer should be in waiting some few days for the Pacific steamer, and "vice versa."

Trusting you will excuse me troubling you with these few lines on a subject so important to the people of New South Wales,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR D. WHITE, M.D.,
Surgeon-Superintendant ship Fitz James.

P.S.—I have always regarded the proposed Panama route as a most important and useful commercial link between the North American Continent and the Australian colonies, which must soon become an absolute necessity.

A. W.

March 7th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning a letter appears from Mr. Alexander Richards, relative to an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the police, which took place last Saturday night in George-street. As I am the person referred to as having been taken in charge on that occasion, I wish to state how it came about.

I was standing with a friend, waiting for a conveyance, when a man was being dragged along that part of George-street, near to Christ Church, by three of the police. Just as they came close to where I was standing, a man in plain clothes, who proved to be policeman in disguise, kicked the manwho was being pulled along most violently in a tender and dangerous part of his person. Such treatment I considered rather inhuman, and said to the disguised policeman that I thought he ought not to kick a man in that way if he was drunk. Upon this I was immediately collared, and hurried off to the watch-house. Knowing that I had not been guilty of any impropriety, I turned to the two young gentlemen in question, and remarked that they had heard all I said—and they very willingly accompanied me to the watch-house, in order to say what they had witnessed. This they were not permitted to do, but were roughly pushed into the lockup, and I was as unceremoniously pushed out.

I then applied to the officer having the care of the watch-house for the name of the policeman who had so unjustifiably taken me into custody, but he would not give it me; in fact, he threatened to lock me up if I did not leave, although I was as courteous and as civil as a man could be. I wished to obtain the names of the two Mr. Richards' (then unknown to me), but that they would not give—so I could not communicate with their friends as I wished to do. I remained in Sydney until Sunday morning, hoping to have bail taken for them, but that was refused; nor would the officers allow me to convey refreshments to them. Justice, I think, demands that this case should be made public, and I hope therefore you will kindly allow this to appear in your next publication.

THOMAS HORNBY.

Ashfield, 7th February.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the remarks offered by honorable members on Mr. Garrett's motion to have Mr. Surveyor Rowland's report on the road between Shoalhaven and Goulburn laid before the House, to give honorable members a chance of discerning the real merits of the road in question, I perceive that Mr. S. W. Gray (Kiama), is reported to have said, firstly, "that he doubted whether a practicable road could be made;" and, secondly, "that after riding over the line, he saw no land worth selection at 5s. per acre."

Mr. Gray, in his eagerness for retrenchment, should recollect that Government would save money by not paying competent engineers and surveyors to make these reports, if the opinion of non-professional members was worth more than their individual power of saying "aye," or "no," to the vote.

Secondly, Mr. Gray confessed that he "saw no land." He forgot, in common honesty, to say whether he looked for any. The veriest tyro knows that roads in Australia are kept as much as possible on ridges and spurs of ranges—bad land always—strenuously avoiding alluvial flats on creeks. By-the-by, I wonder whether Mr. Gray will oppose the outlay of thousands of pounds on Kiama harbour—a work which, although necessary in the highest degree, will benefit fewer people than the connexion of Goulburn and its districts with the coast—and which will bring nothing back to Government in the shape of interest on outlay, as the sale of (now unsaleable) lands and the increased prosperity of large districts. The district of Shoalhaven is a large and very valuable one to the community. It has been shamefully neglected by Governments. We have received little or no aid in grants of money. The navigation of our noble river is yet as nature and floods have left it, and though we surely have a right to expect improvements in roads and the channel of our river (damaged by late floods), yet I suppose that members from more distant parts will be seized with the same contageous economical fit as our neighbours of Kiama, when Shoalhaven wants a grant of money; in which case, the burden of our district will still be, as it now is,

"White sand and grey sand."

Should his Excellency adopt Mr. Plunkett's suggestion, and "send for Mr. Gray," I hope he will put us down for something handsome in the Estimates.

I am, Sir, &c.,
AN ELECTOR.

A REGISTRY OFFICE TRICK.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am sure you will not hesitate to insert this letter in your columns, as its object is to expose a case of attempted extortion and gross imposition. A young man, who has for many weeks been out of employment, went a day or two since into a registry office to seek for a situation, and after having some conversation with the proprietor, deposited the usual half-crown, and promised to call again. He did so, and was told that there was a situation open for him as a storekeeper at Moreton Bay; salary £60 per annum; and if he liked to pay down 5 per cent. on the year's wages, he would secure the berth for him, or if he failed would return the money. The young man told him that he had just paid his last half-crown, but that if the party requiring him would advance three pounds he would willingly agree to pay him that amount for the situation. The poor fellow has seen better days, and no doubt his general appearance and address indicated this, for in reply to this suggestion the proprietor declined making such a proposition because he did not wish to let the gentlemen think he was so poor. The issue was that the man got no employment, and lost his half-crown into the bargain. If this be true, is it not a piece of heartless cruelty towards one out of work and out of money who takes the best step to obtain a situation.

I have no reason to doubt the truth of this statement, as I had it from the victim's own lips, and upon my expressing an intention to give this attempted swindle publicity, he stated his willingness to give his name and any further particulars that might be required.

I take this to be clearly a breach of contract; for the 2s. 6d A contracts with B to be his best to get him employment, he afterwards demands a larger sum, but not getting it, does not give the applicant a situation. I believe the young man could obtain compensation in a court of law.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
C. A.

Sydney, March 7.

THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Complaints against the police, such as that which appeared in to-day's HERALD, from the pen of Mr. Alexander Richards, are by no means solitary. I myself had to submit to similar treatment where the case was in the same manner dismissed. If the bench in this country was adorned with gentlemen of standing and education the same as in England, the liberty of the subject would not be so wantonly violated. If the magistrates properly understood their duty in cases such as the above, they would let the police know that they cannot lock up respectable citizens with impunity; but it is not my intention to let the matter rest, and I should advise Mr. Richards to follow my example, and take the matter before a jury.

If such things are much longer tolerated, the people will be perfectly justified in taking the law into their own hands, and let those that are now responsible take the consequences.

J. S. CUNNINGTON.

667, George-street South.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£252	16 7
Gin	235	9 6
Whisky	31	5 0
Rum	345	2 0
All other spirits	17	17 0
Wine	160	18 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	0	3 10
Tobacco and snuff	157	0 0
Cigars	6	13 2
Tea	728	15 3
Sugar, unrefined	100	0 0
Pilotage	17	10 0
	£3083	7 4

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. sold to-day, by auction, 1869 bags light counter Mauritius sugar. The prices obtained for the several lots sold ranged from £27 to £36 per ton.

Messrs. Frith and Payten held to-day an extensive sale of boots and shoes. There was a good attendance of the trade, and the late advance in prices noticed last week was fully maintained.

We hear that the cargo of wheat ex Clarendon, from Melbourne, has been sold to the millers at 8s. 6d. per bushel.

The *Monetary Times* of December 17th, makes the following remarks respecting the agriculturists and the malt tax:—

Many years ago the agricultural interests of this country were loud in their protestations against the burdens imposed upon land, and amongst the most prominent of their grievances in that respect was the malt tax. But notwithstanding the complaints they have made, from time to time, against this impost, the agriculturists, as a body, have never made any serious movement for its repeal. We can scarcely suppose that is from the love of being taxed that they have borne it so patiently; there must be some other reason why no adequate effort has been made to free one of the most important productions of the British soil from this exorbitant duty. The interests involved in this tax, which amounts to upwards of £5,000,000 a year are not very clearly understood by the public generally, or they would easily comprehend how it is that the duty is so quietly submitted to. In 1785, when the system of charging a license upon those engaged in the malting trade commenced, there were 12,314 registered traders in England, and the quantity of malt which paid duty was about 26,000,000 bushels, at the rate of 1s. 4½d. a bushel. This was not more than was charged eighty years previously, and taking an average of years to 1830, this quantity has been scarcely exceeded.

The repeal of the beer duties in 1830 gave a great impetus to the consumption of malt, but the trade has been virtually placed in the hands of great brewers, who are permitted to enjoy the privilege of extensive credit in the payment of the duties, by giving bonds to the Government as security. The operation of this system is one of those artificial modes which have entered into the business by the interference of the Excise laws, throwing the principal part of the trade into the hands of great capitalists, and brewers, while it has utterly annihilated a numerous and industrious class of small traders; this fact is shown by a decrease in the number of traders from 10,698 in 1833 to 6348 in 1855 in England; in Scotland, during the same period the number diminished from 2315 to 729; and in Ireland, from 329 to 192; this decrease in the number of persons in the United Kingdom licensed to carry on the malting trade admits of an easy solution.

The system of giving bonds, though to some extent advantageous to the Government, is destructive of the small trader, who can only credit upon his own capital and credit upon his own security, only to the large capitalist and brewer, who can trade upon the capital which is left in his hands by the Government. For instance, the large trader, giving bond, may incur duties to the amount of say £10,000 from October to April; but when pay day arrives, which is usually at the end of about six months, he is only called upon to pay one-fourth of the above amount, or £2500, leaving in his hands the remaining £7500 to carry on his business. At the end of six weeks he incurs another sum equal to one-fourth, when he liquidates another portion of total amount due, which is called in Excise parlance a "round," for which he is paid to the collector who travels in the district where the duty is payable.

The trader who has not the advantage of giving security by bond, must trade upon his own credit and capital, the largest credit the Government allows him is about six weeks, and at the end of that time he owes £2500 (assuming that he makes the same quantity of malt as the one who gives bond), he must pay it at once; and at the end of every "round," a period of six weeks, he must repeat the process of payment. Thus, while his competitor is allowed to retain a similar amount, which he can spare or employ in any way he may think proper, either by speculating in the Stock Exchange, or in the purchase of more barley to carry on his trade, his capital must go into the Exchequer; and while his competitor has only paid to the Government £2500 in six months, he must have paid to it the whole £10,000. This is the Excise system practised in the malt trade, and one that clearly explains how it is that a trade which once occupied so many persons is now almost entirely monopolised by the few, who are enabled to enrich themselves by means of the Government credit. Mr. Gladstone, in his financial arrangements last year, to make the best of this system of credit, proposed to so return it, or in other words, he informed the great brewers and maltsters that his demands for cash in the current financial year would be so heavy, that he could not allow these gentlemen to keep so much of the Government money in their pockets.

We doubt whether there were many members in the House, not interested in the malting and brewing trades, that understood the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But this is the secret that has worked to the present time against the repeal of the malt tax, and the iniquitous law it has engendered, by which thousands of families have been ruined: It is not in the least degree probable that the repeal will ever be sanctioned by that class which flourishes so well under its continuance. Malting, instead of being made a national and an unrestricted branch of native industry, has been thus forced into the hands of a few trading millionaires, by an artificial system of credit, disgraceful to a nation boasting of Free Trade.

At a recent meeting of agriculturists, his Grace the Duke of Rutland complained that Mr. Bright had not enumerated the malt tax in his category of taxable necessaries; but that, doubtless, arose not from any desire on his part to perpetuate such a burden upon the agriculturists; and they may rely upon it, that whenever they may determine upon proposing it, they may be certain of his advocacy in favour of its repeal. On our part, we have always regarded it as a most oppressive and injurious tax, and as a very powerful indirect cause of that intemperance which has covered the land, producing crime in every possible variety. The beer-shop and the gin-palace have become the great tempters of the age; but while the State may boast of having increased its revenue, it has scattered its poisonous streams in a far greater ratio amongst the growing population of the country. Beer is as much a necessary of life to the English workman as his bread; then why not let him enjoy it by his own fireside? The present excise laws forbid such an accomplishment. Repeal the disgraceful code that encompasses the walls of Somerset House, and a thousand blessings would spring from making the produce of the English soil free both to the agriculturist and to the nation at large.

GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.—The main and branch up-country roads are reported to have suffered considerably by the recent wet weather. Twenty to thirty men are engaged on the road between Lochinvar and Harper's Hill, in cutting water tables, and using the materials excavated therefrom in making the formation surface of the roadway, and in filling ruts and fissures caused by the traffic and the rains. Between Harper's Hill and the Branxton Mills, on Anvil Creek, little improvement is perceptible; but, as the roadworks are progressing in that direction, we trust, ere long, to report favourably of them. The drovers down country, as well as the residents of the township, very openly express their dissatisfaction at the narrow width of the bridge over Anvil Creek, which compels them to drive their flocks and herds through unoccupied land, the private property of Mr. Bayliss.—*Northern Times.*

RUSSIA v. ENGLAND—THE ARMY AND NAVY OF CZARDOM.

(*From the Liverpool Albion.*)

THE recent issue of that portion of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which contains the completion of Mr. Bishop's article on the statistics of Russia supplies information respecting the military and naval forces of that power which, as well as being the newest and most reliable, desives an additional interest from the aggressive designs authoritatively attributed to the Czar, conjointly with Louis Napoleon, in the recent pamphlet of Prince Albert's brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Mr. Bishop is an adjunct professor of the Ecclesiastical Academy of the monastic institution of Alexander Neffski, in St. Petersburg, and, besides the assistance he acknowledges from the Russian authorities, has availed of the statistical tables of the Empire for 1858, the military and naval *shorniks* or "gatherers" for 1859, the Russian calendar for the present year, and the most recent work of Tengoborski, Nebolsin, Troinitaki, and other national writers. Nor is there in the article a tinge of the partiality which might have been expected from the author's Russian associations to modify the value which it receives from his position and the means of information at his command. We learn from this essay that the regular army of Russia consists of about half a million of men, of whom 20,000 are cavalry, besides the reserve, consisting of two divisions of cuirassiers; twelve batteries of horse and twenty-one of foot artillery; and 458,000 infantry, which, with the cavalry, artillery, pioneers, &c., and the infantry corps of Finland, Orenburg, and Siberia, completes the total of 500,000. The irregular troops cannot be estimated with any degree of exactness, on account of their peculiar organization, no permanent contingent being fixed, and the whole male population being in some districts liable to serve when summoned. It appears, however, that these forces, consisting of Cossacks and militia, cannot be estimated at less than 150,000. Every battalion has a certain number of special marksmen with rifles, who are taught musketry practice, other companies being instructed only in the use of the bayonet, the favourite weapon of the Russian soldier, which, "like the Englishman," says Mr. Bishop, "he takes to naturally, because used from infancy to the hatchet and to chopping." The drill and exercise have been greatly altered since the Crimean war, the automaton system being now abandoned, and the men much more liberally treated. The recruiting is effected by levy, from which the nobility, officials, clergy, and merchants are exempt, so that it falls mostly upon the serfs. The term of service is twenty years for the guards; twenty-two for the line, and twenty-five for the train, but unlimited furloughs are given earlier, though the liability to serve continues until the full term has expired. Little or no pension is given, but military service emancipates from serfdom, and preference is given to old soldiers in appointing porters, watchmen, &c., to the Government establishments and public institutions.

Both physically and morally the Russian soldier is inferior to those whom he opposed in the Crimea; but the events of the late war have had the effect of calling attention to these deficiencies, which are now in course of remedy. The guards are tall, well-made men; but the line soldier is often narrow-chested, has not much strength or stamina, and is but indifferently fed, which explains why so many die on the march and in the hospitals. The Russian soldier is hardy, and unquestionably brave; he is nearly as handy as the French, and can be his own cook, tailor, and bootmaker; but he wants that high tone of spirit which is imparted only by moral superiority. His education is now being attended to, the officers being made the instructors of the men, and he is taught gymnastic exercises. There are many abuses of management, as well as much peculation, existing in the army; but of late commissions have been appointed in several instances to inquire into these evils, and the efficiency of the troops may be expected to improve in the ratio of the amelioration of their condition. The military schools have been reorganised, and seem to be on an extensive and comprehensive scale. There are twenty-two military colleges, the same number of military schools, an artillery college, and three artillery schools, a college for ensigns of the guards, an engineering college, a staff college, a school of topography, and a medico-chirurgical academy. Except the last two, and the military and artillery schools, which are under the Ministry of War, these establishments are under a chief who is independent of that department, and reports directly to the Emperor.

As regards the navy, the Baltic fleet is at present the only important one, consisting of twenty-four sailing ships of large dimensions, eight screw steam line-of-battle ships, twenty-one sailing frigates, seven screw steam-frigates, nine paddle steam-frigates, sixty-six sailing and steam corvettes, brigs, &c., and seventy screw gunboats. The force in the Black Sea is not precisely ascertainable, but may be taken at six corvettes, with a few schooners and small steamers. It is asserted, however, that the light craft in the Black Sea are so built as to be easily convertible into vessels of war. In the White Sea are only a few vessels for port purposes, and the Caspian fleet consists of a few schooners and light steamers; but augmentations are proposed, and the coasts of this inland sea are being surveyed. There are also several steamers, corvettes, and transports which have been built in the United States for the Amoor service. Russian-built vessels decay in ten years, while those which have been ordered from America,

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Seasonable GOODS. Prices of a few they submit, under the heading of the respective departments.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A lot of checked silks (patterns well assorted) suitable for the present season, warranted all silk and of the best quality, 35s. 6d. the full dress

A lot of black silks, £1 6s. 6d., £1 7s. 6d., £1 9s. 6d., £1 12s. 6d., the full dress

Moiré antique dresses, £4 19s. the dress

Tartan glacés	Tartan poplins
Plain glacés, all shades	Wedding silks
Evening silks	Grenada robes

A lot of flounced silk robes, £3 3s., very reasonable.

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A very choice lot of full flounced Norwich robes, 18 to 20 yards, 9s. 4½d. each

French merinos, from 2s. 6d. per yard

Mohairs, in all colours and prices

Parramattas

Tissue de soie	Tissue barege

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A great variety of neat checks, suitable for children.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Fashionable sets in Valenceinnes, Honiton, Maltese, French, Irish, and Spanish point lace

Maltese and Valenceinnes lace collars, trimmed with ribbon

Embroidered muslin collars and sleeves, in great variety

The clotilde set, richly embroidered

Novelties in canzous and berthas, in French blond, and real Maltese lace

French blond lace lappets

Black lace ditto, real and imitation

Black lace coiffeurs and violettes

French blend, valenceinnes, honiton, maltese, and crochet laces and insertion

White and black thread edgings and insertions

French Chantilly falls, for ladies' evening dresses, in Indian, Maure, Pomona, sky, scarlet, and cerise, two yards wide

Brussels nets, plain and figured, in all widths, black and white

Insertions and edgings, in book, mull, and cambric muslins.

TRIMMINGS, &c.

The new Pomponette trimming, in a great variety of colours and widths

Tufted fringes, in all colours, 2 and 4 inch.

RIBBONS

A large assortment of autumn ribbons, plain, fancy, and brocade.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and children's hosiery, in white cotton, merino, lambswool, broad spanish, balbriggan, and silk

Josephine kid gloves, 3s. 6d. pair

Children's kid gloves, all colours and sizes, 2s. 6d.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A varied assortment in stuffs, muslin goods, &c.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Calicos, from 3½d.	White cotton sheeting, 11¼d.
Hoyle's fast colours, 5½d.	Witney blankets, 10s. 9d. per pair
Medical rubbers, 7½d.	Blue blankets, 15s. 6d.
Flannels, all wool, 13½d.	8-10 damask cloths, 8s. 6d.
Scarlet blankets, 15s. 6d.	8-4 ditto ditto, 6-9
7-4 table damask, 1s. 6½d.	5-4 tray cloths, 2s. 3d.
8-4 ditto ditto, 2s. 6d.	6-4 ditto ditto, 2s. 6d.
3-8 damask napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen	Horsehair and crinoline for skirts, 14½d.
5-4 ditto ditto, 10s. 6d.	Turke's cotton towels, 8s. 9d. the half-dozen.
Damask table slips, 2s. 3d.	
Corded shirts, 3s. 6d.	
Herrock's long cloth, 4½d.	
Linen huckabacks, 7½d.	

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

Dress and white shirts, 3s. 6d. each	French kid gloves, 2s. 10d.
Dress regatta ditto, 2s. 9d.	India bandannas, 3s. 6d.
Merino under shirts, 3s. 6d.	Black Paris hats, 18s. 6d.
Lambswool ditto, 3s. 6d.	Drab shell hats, 12s. 6d.
Cotton ditto, 2s. 6d.	Drab merino ditto, 10s. 6d.
Cotton pantaloons, 3s.	Alpacca and mohair, 12s. 6d.
Merino ditto, 3s. 6d.	Gents' cotton half-hose, 5s. 6d. per dozen
Lambswool ditto, 4s. 6d.	Ditto merino ditto, 12s. 6d.
Crimean shirts, all wool, 8s. 6d.	Ditto lambswool, 10s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, colonial made, 10s. 6d.	Boys and youths' underclothing, low prices.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Alpacca sacques, 11s. 6d.	Drill trousers, 8s. 6d. per pair
Drill ditto, 12s. 6d.	Tweed, 14s.
Tweed ditto, 10s. 6d.	Fancy doe, 16s. 6d.
Fancy doe, 16s. 6d.	Alpacca vests, 4s. 6d.
Alpacca oxoniana, 5s. 6d.	Drill French, 6s. 6d.
Tweed ditto, 15s. 6d.	Doe and tweed, 8s. 6d.
Shooting ditto, 15s. 6d.	Boys' and youths', moderate prices.

CLOSING the SEASON.—Important to Purchasers.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., having received their usual supply of winter goods, have determined, prior to opening same, submitting to their numerous friends and the public such goods as are left over from the summer season, at considerably reduced prices.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

COOMA DIGGINGS.—MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have just marked off a variety of articles suitable for the severe cold of this district.

Scotch and wool trousers	Hexham tan-lined fur chest protectors
Real hand-knitted ditto	Witney blankets
Ditto ditto pantaloons	Scarlet and blue ditto
Shetland and hand-knit singlets	Waterproof blankets
Norwegian knitted jackets	Ditto rugs
Polar fleecy ditto waistcoats	Ground cloths
Real knitted-worsted ring-wood gloves	Over coats, in witney, drab, devon, beaver, and other heavy textures.
Buck-lined lambskin	
Canadian ditto	

OPENING of DENISON HOUSE.—Messrs. FRANCIS GILES and CO., having taken those most commodious and central premises, 376 and 378, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales (for some years occupied by Mr. Perkins, and subsequently by Messrs. Lark and Bennett), beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and New South Wales generally, that as soon as the alterations now being made are complete, say on or about the first April, they will have the pleasure of offering an entirely new and well assorted stock of general drapery, silks, mantles, millinery, and fancy goods, &c., &c., suitable for the present season, which have been selected with great care in the Paris and London markets, and comprise some of the richest and most fashionable novelties.

F. Giles, in retiring from the firm of Messrs Farmer, Williams, and Giles, tenders his most sincere thanks to those ladies who have so kindly patronised him during his connection with that firm, and hopes by assiduity, civility, and strict attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Due notice will be given of the exact date of opening.

Sydney, February 29th.

RE-OPENING OF VICTORIA HOUSE, 269, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER having succeeded to the above well-known and long-established business, beg to inform the numerous friends and patrons of their predecessors, that they have purchased the entire stock of the late firm at a very considerable reduction from the original cost, and intend submitting the same for sale at such prices that will effect an immediate clearance.

FARMER and PAINTER, having capital at their command, are in a position to buy their goods for cash, and in the best markets in the world, and, in order to avoid the very large profits necessary to support a credit business, they have determined to discontinue giving credit altogether, and to confine themselves strictly to a cash trade. This system will enable them at all times to sell their goods at prices hitherto unknown in the colony.

In order to maintain the high character the house has enjoyed for nearly twenty years, they will continue to import their own goods, selected by their London buyer, Mr. John Pope, a gentleman of considerable experience, and well acquainted with the requirements of the colony, he having been for several years in the employ of the late firm.

FARMER and PAINTER have just received their first shipments of autumn novelties, which will be found, on inspection, to comprise an immense variety of new goods, suitable for the season.

FARMER and PAINTER.

269, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to notify to their numerous friends, and the public in general that, per late arrivals, they have received a large addition to their Furnishing department, viz.,

Brussel tapistry and velvet pile carpet

Union and all wool Kidder

Victoria carpets and patent felt, with borders, in all sizes, ready made

Velvet Axminster and Mosaic rugs, in all sizes, a large lot

Door slips, coloured and fancy skins

Angola, hemp, coir, and various other door mats

Linen crumb cloths, all sizes new patterns

China matting, white and coloured, in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4

Oil cloths, in large variety

Floor cloths, new patterns

Rich velvet and tapestry table covers

Swiss and French muslin curtains

Embroidered and applique lace ditto

Cornice fringes

Bell ropes

Curtain holders.

Carpets made and laid on the shortest notice.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

LADIES' and Girls' Merino UNDERVESTS, just opened, by Mrs. MAY, opposite the Post Office.

STEEL PETTICOATS and Petticoat Wire, all widths, at Mrs. MAY'S, 351, George-street.

TO TANNERS.—ON SALE, by the undersigned.—Tasmanian Mimosa Bark. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

AT "LA VILLE DE PARIS," 342, George-street, New Goods, just opened, ex Star of Peace.

BABY LINEN, of superior quality; every requisite, including richly worked Long Robes.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING. — Richly worked Chemises, of superior make. One case just opened.

CHOICE MUSLIN FLOUNCINGS, very handsome designs; collars and sets—just opened.

CHENILLE HAIR NETS—Ribbon Trimmings; Steel Cord for Skirts—just opened, at "La Ville de Paris."

BERLIN WOOL!! Crinoline!! and Fancy Net Skirts—just opened, at "La Ville de Paris."

GAUNTLET KID GLOVES, slightly spotted, at 2s. 6d. a pair, usual price 4s. 9d., at "La Ville de Paris."

NEW AUTUMN LUSTRES!!! Ditto ditto Granite Stripes!!!

We have just purchased, in the colony, at a large discount, three cases of the above, which we shall offer for immediate sale, at about

☞ Half the English Prices, viz.—

Granite stripes, 8½d., worth 1s. 3d.

Norwich lustres, 1s. 2½d., worth 2s 6d.

W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

RICH PARASOLS! at a great reduction.—In order to clear off our stock of parasols, we shall offer them at the following low prices, viz :—

Rich fancy (30s. goods), at 17s. 6d.

Ditto ditto (25s. goods), at 14s. 6d.

Ditto ditto, about 150 various, at 5s. 9d., 7s. 9d., and 10s. 6d.

Also, a lot of very superior parachutes and sun umbrellas, at a considerable reduction.

W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House. ☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has just landed, ex Granite City 7 cases of Tresses' late improved light summer hats, the first ever imported. They are the lightest, most pliant, and durable hats ever invented, and particularly adapted for this hot weather. The price, 12s. 6d. for cash. Hat manufacturer and importer 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

SUMMER HATS, ex British Merchant, in Drab Beavers, Shells, Mohairs, and Palm-leaves. At B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

BROAD BRIMMED DIGGERS' HATS, 2s. 6d. each, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319, George-street, and Market-street.

HORSEHAIR and other FANCY CAPS, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, George and Market streets.

LONDON CARPET and FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSE, 355, George-street, Sydney.

70 cases of floorcloths

87 bales of carpets, rugs, &c.

PARKER and BATES have just opened, ex Ætos, North Wind, and Daphne, the largest, cheapest, and best stock of carpets, floorcloths, &c., ever landed in this colony, which they are selling at prices that defy competition.

Magnificent tapestry carpets, from 2s. 11½d. per yard

Hearth rugs, to match, from 7s. 9d. to 25s.

Just received, 12 bales of the Royal Victoria felt carpet

4 bales of door mats, &c.

Carpets made up and laid down for 3d. per yard; distance no object. Upholstery work of every description executed on the premises.

355, George-street, next Parkis and Lambert's.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—Arrowroot, in cases, 112 lbs. each, containing 8 boxes, 14 lbs, in ¼-lb. packets

Almonds (shell), in casks, 100 lbs. each

Ditto (soft Jordan), in boxes

Anchovies (essence of), half pints, in 6-dozen boxes

Anchovy paste, in 6-dozen boxes

Biscuits (Huntley and Palmer's), assorted, in 2-lb. and 3-lb tins

Colman's starch and blue, in 28 lb and 56-lb boxes

Candles (Belmont), Price's No. 1

Chicory, in cases of 1 cwt., each 28 lb. and 56-lb. tins

Candied peel (orange, lemon, and citron), in 1-cwt. cases

Currants (Patras), in carotcels and barrels

Calf's-foot jelly, quarts, in 2 dozen cases, Crosse and Blackwell, and Batty and Co.

Cocoa-nibs, in 1 cwt. cases, 4 tins, 28 lbs. each.

Cocoa (Homœopathic), in cases, containing boxes 12 lb. and 15 lb. each.

Dunlop cheese, in 1 cwt. cases, superior sample

Dried apples, in half barrels

Gelatine lozenges, assorted, in 1 cwt. packages

Figs, in quarter-boxes, 40 in each case

Fruits (bottled), assorted, in two dozen cases, Crosse and Blackwell and Batty and Co.

Imperial plums, in 4-lb. boxes, 26 to the case

Herring paste, in 6 dozen cases

Herrings (red), in cases containing 2 dozen tins

Kent hops

Macaroni, in 1 cwt. cases, boxes 10 lb. each

Mustard (Colman's), in 3 and 6 dozen cases, 1-lbs. and ½-lbs.

Ditto ditto, in cwt cases, tins of 7 lb. each

Mushroom catsup, half-pints, in 6 dozen cases

Norn anny pippins, in prime condition

Nuts (Barcelona), in barrels 1 cwt each

Oysters, half-pints, in 4 dozen cases

Pastiles, in cases of 500-lb. each, in 10-lb. boxes

Raisins (Sultanas), in half and quarter drums

Ditto (Muscatel), in half and quarter boxes

Refined salt, in jars, cases of 6 dozen each

Soluble chocolate, in 1-cwt. cases, containing 8 boxes, 14 lb. each.

Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints, Crosse and Blackwell, and Batty and Co.

Ditto, in pint and half-pint decanters, C. Heaton and Co.

Sauces, assorted, half-pints, in 6-dozen cases

Spanish olives, pints, in 3-dozen cases

Tapioca, in 1-cwt. cases, small tins

Vinegar, in quarter-casks, Sir F. Bennett and Co.

Ditto, in cases, each 2-dozen quarts, Crosse and Blackwell, and Batty and Co.

Pickles, in quarts and pints, assorted 2-dozen cases, walnuts, onions, Batty and Co., and Crosse and Blackwell

Ditto, in cases, 2-dozen pints, red cabbage

Jams, Batty's assorted, 1-lb. tins, in 6 dozen cases

York hams, in prime condition

Sugar bags, assorted sizes

Pearl sago, in 1 cwt cases

Lobsters, in tins, 1 lb. and 2 lbs., in 2 and 4 dozen cases.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned,—Mauritius sugars, counter and crystals

Manila, pampanga, and current clayed.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

MAURITIUS and Pampanga Sugars, for SALE, by the undersigned. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

HAXALL FLOUR, ex Borneo, for SALE, by the undersigned. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the Cargo of Haxall FLOUR, ex Borneo. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Alice, GUNNY BAGS, in bales, of 250 each. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—Brandy, in bulk and case

Ditto Martell's, Vinegrowers, Bonniot's, L'Advocate, &c.

B.P. rum, 10 and 30 o.p., Java rum

Superior whisky, in quarter-casks and case

Geneva, old tom, bulk and case

Butler's fine port, in hogsheads and quarter-casks

Cockburn's treble diamond ditto ditto

Hunt's, Cosen's, and other brands

Sherries, of various qualities

Byass's ale and porter, Blood's ditto

Lampanga, China, Mauritius, and other sugars

Teas, congou, hysonskin, hyson, scented orange pekoe

Neva stearine, candles, soap, Champion vinegar

Oilman's stores, dried fruits, woolpacks, three-bushel bags, and invoices of drapery, saddles, and other goods.

KEELE, CAMPBELL, and CO., 35, Hunter-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—

Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths

Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse

Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's

Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco

Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts

Wines and spirits, &c.

And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN CHAIRS—Baltimore wood seat

Baltimore cane seat, half-arm

Oak office cane seat

Office round back wood seat

Cane back and seat rockers

Nursing chairs, cane back and seat

Children's high and low chairs

Brooms, tubs, and buckets

Clocks, in great variety

Iron bedsteads, Europe rope

Hoop iron, white lead

Cooking stoves, register ditto

Paperhangings, &c., &c.

ON SALE at S. HERBLEWHITE'S, 292, Pitt-street.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

MILL BELT.—Patent Mill Belt, from 1½ to 6 inches single; double ditto, from 2½ to 10 inches, at reduced prices. Manufactured by Lodewici and Co. For SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and Co., agents, Sydney Foundry.

OYSTERS.—The finest Clyde Oysters in Sydney, at 10s. per bag. RICHARD KIMBER, 263, Sussex-street.

MILNER'S THIEF and FIREPROOF SAFES, on SALE, by JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

LONG and Short Handle American Shovels, Picks, and Axes, on SALE, by JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

PLATE GLASS, 18 x 36 and 36 x 36, on SALE, at the stores of E. W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

ON SALE, ex late arrivals, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Peast's pickles, sauces, curry powder, catsup

Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits, vinegar

Lea and Perrin's Worcester sauce, pints and halves

Vinegar, salad oils, castor oil, matches

Carbonate of soda, soda crystals, soda ash

Colman's mustard, starch, blue, and black lead

Vermicelli and maccaroni

Cummin's double rose Cork butter, dairy salt

Compton's bacon, Sinclair's hams

Ling, in cases, salmon, in half-barrels

Salmon, in tins, sardines, lobsters

Hops, mid Kent, Black Horse, 1859

Carolina rice, in barrels and bags

Cape raisins, in boxes, French plums, in glass

Muscatels, new fruit, in boxes, halves and quarters

Sydney soap, whiting, and bluestone

Boiled and raw linseed oil and turps

Colza oil, in drums

White and red lead, in drums

Window glass, 12 x 9 to 36 x 24

Manilla rope, assorted, Keating's patent

American nails, 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., Ewbank's nails, assorted

Corks (ginger-beer, soda-water, and wine)

Tea, congou, chests, halves, and boxes

Sugars, preserved ginger

Three-bushel bags, gunny bags, and woolpacks

Tobacco, 200 boxes, patent, 10's and 12's

Havannah cigars, duty paid

Port and sherry, in wood and glass

Champagne, Moet's and Chandon's, various brands

Sparkling and still hock and moselle

Cordials, assorted, milk punch, Stoughton's bitters

Brandy, in wood and bottle, various brands

Rum, W. I., 10 to 30 o.p.

Old tom, various brands

Stewart's whisky, in bottle

Bandon's Irish whisky, in quarter-casks, 24 o.p

Geneva, in cases and halves, quarter casks, and octaves

Byass' ale and porter (prime parcels)

Worthington and Robinson's ale.

INVOICES—Stationery, Phillipson's perfumery and brushware, Gosnell's perfumery, &c., Farina's eau de cologne, combs, sponge, cutlery, carpet bags, carpets, boots and shoes, toys, glass, ironmongery, &c., &c.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street, next to London Chartered Bank.

PROGRESSIVE AGE, and Comedine Lackman CONGOUS. — To Buyers of First-class Teas. — On SALE,

700 half-chests, Progressive Age

192 chests, ditto

95 chests, Comedine Lackman

200 quarters, ditto.

JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, 70 Tierces of prime MESS BEEF, guaranteed. H. CLARK, South Head Road.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.—An assorted stock of these celebrated safes always on hand. W. H. ELDRED, sole agent, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

REVOLVERS, Adams' and Deane's; miners' shovels, picks, and gold bags. J. MYERS, 453, George st.

PATENT Portable Spring Roller MANGLES, £4 4s. each. S. HERBLEWHITE, Pitt and Park streets.

LUCIFER MATCHES, wooden boxes, W. DOUGLASS, 651 and 653, George-street.

PREPARED OPIUM, in tins, ex Castilian, on SALE, by WILLIS. MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

TO BE SOLD or LET, that Family DWELLING-HOUSE, with excellent out-buildings and very large yard, suitable for cab proprietors, builders, and others, situate at Redfern, and occupied by Mr. Robert Fisher. Apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or E. BURTON, Elizabeth-street.

SALES BY AUCTION

Marty's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

SHOEING and VETERINARY FORGE, No. 235, Castlereagh-street. — Mr. C. MARTYN has considerably extended his premises, having added to his establishment a shoeing and veterinary forge, under the able management of Mr. John Pottie, whose diplomas are open for inspection. Horses and all kinds of animals can be received for treatment.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The usual variety of saddle and harness horses

Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

To Carriers and others.

A Team of Six Horses, Dray, and Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Dawson, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 8th instant (if not disposed of by private contract),

A team of six young and powerful horses, consisting of two shafters and four leaders

Six sets of harness, complete

Also a nearly new double shafted dray, capable of carrying a heavy load.

The horses can all be warranted good in draught. To be seen at the Bazaar.

Light English-built Phaeton Harness, Saddle, &c.

The property of Captain Dumaresq, leaving the colony.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Captain Dumaresq to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 12 o'clock,

A light English-built phaeton, in good order, fitted for one or two horses; carries four inside, two on box; Collings' patent axles

Set of silver-mounted harness

Saddle, bridle, &c., &c.

40 Head of Colts.

Goulburn Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. John Warn to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 13th March,

40 horses, consisting of heavy draught, coach and carriage horses.

Mr. Warn's horses are so well known in Sydney that comment is unnecessary.

To Breeders of pure bred Durham Cattle and others.

Bulls, and Cows.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the executors of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, early in March,

2 imported Durham cows

10 bulls, from 1 to 4 years

2 bulls, from the imported cows

30 very superior cows, all from imported stock.

N.B. The late Mr. Osborne spared no expense for the improvement of his selected herd, and the above will be found, upon inspection, to be as good as any in the colony.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney

Established 1847.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

5 young horses from Kiama

3 ditto ditto ditto Shoalhaven

20 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness horses, hackneys, &c.

Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Thoroughbred Brood Mare.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A roan mare, (half sister to Potentate), by imported Reprieve, dam Refraction, out of Princess, &c.

Cart Stallion, bred in Van Diemen's Land.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 12 instant, at 11 o'clock,

A dapple grey cart stallion, bred in V. D. L., and just arrived in Sydney from Melbourne, stands nearly 17 hands, has immense bone and power, with fine action.

Wallgrove Stud.

Remaining Portion removed to Sydney for Convenience of Sale.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Charles Roberts, sen., Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

The remaining portion of the Wallgrove stud :—

BLOOD MARES.

Lot 1. Bay mare, Young Lady Emily, by Sir Charles, out of imported Lady Emily, filly foal at side by imported Magus, stinted to imported Parston.

2. Brown mare, Atalanta, sire imported Camel, dam Perone, g. dam Persieus (imported).

3. Bay mare, Pomegranate, sire Camel, dam Passey, stinted to Whalebone.

4. Chesnut mare, Miss Foot, sire imported Reprieve, dam Young Lady Emily.

5. Bay mare, Duchess, sire imported Dover, dam by Tom, foal at foot by Whalebone, stinted to Parston.

6. Black mare, Diamond, by Lawson's Emigrant, dam Baron Mare, stinted to Young Lieutenant.

7. Black mare, Bess, sire Egremont, dam by imported Gratis.

8. Chesnut mare, Miss Rose, sire Reprieve, dam Lady Emily, filly bred by Captain Hunter

9. Bay mare by Camel, dam by Sir Charles.

FILLIES.

10. Bay filly, 3 years, by Lieutenant, dam Duchess

11. Bay yearling, by Sir Hercules, dam Miss Foot

12. Bay yearling, by Sir Hercules, dam Pomegranate.

COLTS.

13. Young Lieutenant, 3 years, by Lieutenant, dam Miss Foot

14. Roan yearling, 14 hands 1 inch, by Magus, dam Fanny Davis, g. dam Princess, the dam of Refraction, Glaucus, and the celebrated Potentate.

15. Bay yearling, by Magus, dam Young Lady Emily.

Also ten large-sized useful horses, accustomed to saddle and farm work; and

About 20 unbroken mares, colts, and fillies.

Thoroughbred and other choice Horses.

Bred at Jerry's Plains.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. George Brown, of Jerry's Plains, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, March 21st, at 11 o'clock,

22 particularly choice horses, amongst which are nine thoroughbreds (including the noted horse Lord Raglan), by Boston, Plover, Egremont, and other noted horses. The remainder are large size, powerful horses, suited for carriage, &c., all well, broken to saddle and some to harness.

☞ Full particulars on arrival.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, by auction, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street,

Bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, kitchen utensils, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of H. C. Jervis.

THIS DAY, March 8th.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Engravers' tools, furniture, &c.

Terms, cash.

Watches, Firearms, Cutlery, Clothing.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Gold and silver watches and sundry jewellery

Double and single guns and revolvers

Table knives and forks, razors, &c.

7 trunks wearing apparel, boots, &c.

Terms, cash.

Household Furniture

Building Materials, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 515, Kent-street South, near Bathurst-street, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the household furniture, &c., viz.: Loo tables, sofas, and chairs; chests drawers, washstands, bedsteads, toilet glasses; kitchen furniture and utensils. Also,

Lot boards, scantling, doors, &c.

Terms, cash.

☞ On FRIDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock.

RANDWICK, NEAR COOGEE BAY.

Important and Imperative Sale of

Very superior Household Furniture

Brilliant-toned Rosewood Pianoforte, full compass, by Broadwood

Richly cut Glass, China, Plated Ware

Patent Mangle

Culinary and other Utensils, &c. Also

Two first-class Milch Cows.

. To the inhabitants of Randwick this sale affords an unusual opportunity for the residents to supply themselves with articles of furniture of an undoubted good quality, saving the expense of transmission.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from E. Brett, Esq., manager of the London Chartered Bank (who leaves Sydney per steamer Northam), to sell by public auction, at his residence, Randwick, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of his valuable and useful household furniture and effects, comprising breakfast, dining, and drawing room furniture, bedroom furniture, consisting of

State solid brass bedsteads, hair mattresses

Feather pillows, chests of drawers, chairs

Towel horses, patent mangle

Culinary and dairy implements, and

A variety of sundries. Also,

Two first-class milch cows

Poultry, &c., &c.

N.B.—The public are informed that an omnibus will leave the Rooms of the auctioneer, No. 7, Wynyard-street, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

The sale being imperative, in consequence of the proprietor's immediate departure, per Northam, no catalogues will be issued.

Terms, cash.

New Books.

Engravings, Maps, Charts, &c.

To Booksellers, Stationers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

3 cases of

New and popular works

Engravings, maps, charts, &c.

Terms at sale.

Brandy.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Ætos, damaged by sea water.

To Wine Merchants and Publicans.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,

C in triangle over WW,

31 cases Vine Growers' brandy, in bond, as landed.

Terms, cash.

Sperm, Black, and Humpback Oil.

For Unreserved Sale.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

3 tuns pure sperm oil

50 hogsheads black and humpback oil.

Terms at sale.

Japanese Ware.

Ex Castilian, from Hongkong.

To Private Buyers, Shippers, Fancy Warehousemen, others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

14 cases of rare Japanese goods, consisting of

Inlaid fancy wood cabinets, silver-mounted, on stands

1 lacquered ditto, inlaid pearl

1 workbox ditto

1 violin case

Round table, tea caddies, glove boxes, tea trays, &c.

1 elegant china punch bowl

2 ditto round dishes

3 pairs very elegant vases

China tea set, in gold, &c.

Terms at sale.

Manila Cigars, Slightly Damaged.

In Lots to suit Purchasers

On account of whom it may concern,

No. 2, Havanah Shaped and Cortardo Cigars.

Important to Tobacconists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers to sell, by public auction, at Campbell and Co.'s Bond, on MONDAY the 11th March, at 11 o'clock,

40 cases, No 2 cortardo Manila cigars, each 10 lbs.

20 cases, No. 2, Havanah-shaped Manila cigars, each 10 lbs.

The above cigars being slightly damaged, will be sold by auction, at Campbell and Co.'s Bond, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

Without reserve.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Sample cases will be opened on the morning of the sale, when parties can inspect the same and obtain all particulars.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, FRIDAY, 9th March.

Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Bales wool

Sheepskins

Hides

Casks tallow

Horns, shankbones, &c.

Terms, cash.

Furniture sale.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 4, Premier-terrace, near the Imperial Hotel, William-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The entire household furniture, comprising

Dining tables and chairs

Fenders and fire irons

Ornaments, &c., carpet, rugs

Iron bedsteads and bedding

Dressing tables, looking glasses

Washstands

Cooking utensils, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 8th March.

To Glassware Dealers, Hotel-keepers, Dealers, and others.

30 Packages choice Glassware.

Just landed.

PARKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

30 packages best glassware, as follows :—

Pressed strong Bath and bull's-eye tumblers

Cut flat flute tumblers, hollow and fluted

Best tumblers, cut flat flutes

Best tumblers, cut flutes and flatted bottoms

Ditto ditto octagon, best

Sugar basins and creams

Salts, round pressed oblong, new shape

Egg cups, pressed, fluted, and fancy

Handled mustards and covers

Custards

Sets of four pil'ared decanters

Sets of four best cut decanters

Ditto new plain neck, cut neck ditto

Ditto cut pillared

Wine glasses, cut flutes, assorted.

Terms at sale.

☞ The above is a first-rate lot of glassware, good colour and superior quality, and worthy the attention of buyers

THURSDAY, 8th March.

To Crockeryware Dealers.

6 Crates Chamber Ware.

PARKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

6 crates assorted toilette ware.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, March 8.

To Grocers, Soap Boilers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Kirchner and Co., at 11 o'clock precisely,

25 boxes Price's No. 1 belmont candles

25 ditto mould and stearine ditto

15 ditto colonial soap

2 bales candle cotton

2 packages ditto wick.

Terms at sale.

Velvet Ribbons.

To Drapers, Haberdashers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Kirchner and Co., Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 8th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,

3 packages velvet ribbons.

Terms at sale.

Woolpacks.

To Warehousemen, Wool-buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the stores of Messrs. Kirchner and Co., Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 8, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,

11 bales woolpacks.

No reserve.

Terms at sale.

Men's and Boys' Twilled Shirts.

To Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Kirchner and Co., Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock prompt,

23 dozen men's and boys' twilled shirts.

Terms at sale.

Currants and Raisins.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Kirchner and Co., Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 8th, 1860, at 11 o'clock, precisely,

61 packages currants

60 ditto rais

THIS DAY, 8th March.

BY ORDER of the executors of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., IMPORTANT SALE of CHOICE DAIRY CATTLE, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
890 HEAD, more or less, deliverable and now running at Marshall Mount and Kangaroo Ground, Illawarra
610 HEIFERS, more or less, now running and deliverable at the Point Station Jugiong, Murrumbidgee.
. The whole of the above are from the noted well-bred herds of the late Mr. Osborne.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.

JONES' ISLAND, MANNING RIVER.

FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL FARMS, containing severally 42 and 47 acres, with various improvements, well-known as BLIGH'S FARM, situated between the properties of Messrs. Haywood, Eggins, Renwick, and Bate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable farms on JONES' ISLAND, MANNING RIVER.
LOT 1 contains 42 acres, half of which are cleared and partly under cultivation.
LOT 2 contains 47 acres on the river, the whole of which are cleared, under cultivation, and enclosed with a three-rail fence. The other improvements comprise a capital dwelling-house, containing four rooms and kitchen, a barn 40 feet long, a garden fenced with paling; a good well with abundance of water, and a substantial wharf with deep water.
☞ The position of these fine agricultural farms is a sufficient guarantee of their first-class character, and the sale affords a chance that should not be neglected by those in search of improved homesteads having the advantage of water-carriage and constant communication with Sydney in the very best locality in the Manning district.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

On MONDAY, 12th March.

BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
Several valuable Sites, most beautifully situated, a few yards from the above, close to Dr. M'Kellar's property.

MOUNT LACHLAN.
Corner Allotment of Land, Waterloo-street and Sydney Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Sheriff to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties:—
BURWOOD.
LOT 1.—Lots 2, 3, and 7 of section 3 of the Burwood Estate, fronting Railway Crescent and River View Terrace, to which they have a frontage of 139 feet.
LOT 2.—Lot 17 of section 3 of the same estate, having a frontage of 35 feet to John-street, with a depth of 105 feet.
LOT 3.—Lots 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, and 46 of section 3, containing 2 roods and 8 perches, more or less, having frontage of 255 feet to River View Terrace and John-street.
. These are three very fine blocks of land, close to the station.

MOUNT LACHLAN.
LOT 4.—An allotment of land having 44 feet frontage to the Sydney Road, at the corner of Waterloo-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

NEW ENGLAND.
TENTERFIELD.

CAPITAL HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENT
In the centre of the important town of TENTERFIELD, directly opposite the New Court-house, together with those FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BUSINESS PREMISES erected thereon, comprising large STORE, DWELLING-House, &c.
Title, unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated in the TOWN of TENTERFIELD, being allotment No. 15 of section No. 14, commencing on the east side of Rousset-street, and containing by admeasurement half an acre, upon which are erected those EXTENSIVE AND SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS PREMISES, comprising LARGE STORE, 30 feet by 20, DWELLING-HOUSE, containing entrance-hall, 4 good rooms, and verandah, 7 feet wide, the whole length of the building, together with detached buildings, containing kitchen with large oven, &c., and two servants' rooms, &c.
The whole of the ground is securely fenced, and a large portion of it is cultivated as a garden, and is well stocked with fruit trees, vegetables, &c.
☞ The rising importance of Tenterfield requires no lengthy comment. Favourably situated in the midst of a flourishing district, close to the Fairfield diggings, acknowledged to be one of the most productive and prosperous gold-fields in the colony, and commanding a large business in connection with the overland trade of the new colony of Queensland, its advantages are considerable.
The above premises are most centrically situated in the town, are of a substantial order and well-finished, and are now doing a good and improving business, which requires but steady attention to ensure to the purchaser of the above premises an easy road to a large fortune in a few years.
N.B.—The shop fixtures may be taken at a valuation if desired.

POTTS' POINT.
To CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, MERCHANTS, and others,
FOR POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, that MAGNIFICENT NEWLY ERECTED STONE BUILT MANSION with GROUNDS fronting the Harbour, immediately at POTTS' POINT, now in the occupation of the Honorable R. J. Want, M.L.C. Also, TWO SPLENDID VILLA SITES, adjoining the above, and bounded towards the east by the property belonging to Alexander Moore, Esq.
Title unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN SOLOMON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-first-class property, subdivided into three lots, viz.,
LOT 1.—THE MANSION and GROUNDS. This splendid residence is at present occupied by the Hon. R. J. Want, M.L.C., under lease for five years, at a rental of £400 per annum.
It contains on the GROUND FLOOR, spacious and handsome VERANDAH, 37 x 7 feet, approached by a noble flight of stone steps from the grounds; DRAWING-ROOM, 31 x 17; DINING-ROOM, 19 x 16; BEDROOM, 14 x 11; HALL, 24 x 7.
THE FIRST FLOOR—LIBRARY, 31 x 17, divided by folding doors; front bedrooms, 19 x 16; and back bedrooms, 14 x 11.
SECOND FLOOR—Nursery, 18 x 31; front and back bedrooms, 19 x 16, and 14 x 11.
ATTIC FLOOR—Two large bedrooms.
The HOUSE is built of chiselled stone, with slated roof, spouted and guttered. The wood work throughout is hardwood and cedar, with pitch pine floors. The internal walls are all 12 inch parapet. Bells are hung to every room, except basement and attic; the front windows are all fitted with the plate glass; register grates, and massive marble or enamelled slate mantel-pieces to all fire-places. The inside walls are stained in colour, and all the cedar work french-polished or varnished. The ceilings of nearly all the rooms and the passages have most elaborate highly finished cornices and centre pieces, and the walls of the principal rooms are richly papered.
The COURT-YARD is enclosed with stone walls, and in it, facing Macleay-street, are the stables, coach-house, loft, and coachman's room, built of stone with slate roof.
The GROUNDS occupied by this lot have a frontage of 60 feet to Macleay-street, with a depth of about 230 feet, extending to the harbour, to which there is also a frontage of about 60 feet. The ground has been terraced, and for the most part trenched, the rock removed and replaced with garden soil; there is a bathing-house, and splendid stone-built wharf, with sufficient water for a vessel of heavy burthen to lie alongside.
LOT 2 consists of that beautiful block of land adjoining Lot 1, having a frontage of 33 feet to Macleay-street, with a depth of about 330 feet extending to the harbour, to which it has a considerable frontage, and boat harbour and stone wharf.
LOT 3 adjoins lot 2, and has 33 feet frontage to Macleay-street by a depth extending to the waterside, to which it has also a considerable frontage and substantial wharf.
. These sites are now the only unoccupied pieces of land on the Point, and are, without exaggeration, the most valuable allotments fronting the harbour; they slope gradually down to the water, have been terraced at a great expense and prepared for choice gardens, and they command such pleasing views as only our highly favoured harbour can produce.
☞ The whole of the above extensive property will be offered in one or more lots, to suit purchasers, and as the proprietor now brings it into the market for bona fide sale, Richardson and Wrench respectfully direct the attention of capitalists to an opportunity which will rarely again occur for securing a property unequalled both in position and magnitude by anything yet submitted for sale in this colony.
For cards to view and further particulars, apply at the Rooms.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL FARM, containing about 96 Acres, in the Parish of Saint George, known as T. INCE'S FARM, about 7½ miles from COOK'S RIVER DAM, and 5 miles from Canterbury, together with a SUBSTANTIAL and COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD thereon, and numerous other improvements.
Title unexceptionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above VALUABLE and COMPACT FARM, containing 96 acres of GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND, about 17 of which are cleared, strongly fenced, divided into paddocks, and are now under cultivation.
The HOMESTEAD comprises comfortable cottage, containing 4 rooms, good garden, stabling for five horses, cart shed, men's hut, stockyard, piggery, and other improvements. AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER.
☞ The above property can be well recommended, and its inspection is invited by those parties seeking a comfortable home, on a compact producing Farm, within easy distance of the Sydney markets. The particular attention of agriculturalists and others is directed to the above sale, as the Auctioneers are directed to dispose of the property on the date mentioned, to the highest bidder.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Suburban Allotments, North Shore.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment containing 5 acres 1 rood 16 perches, being lot 19 of the subdivision of Mr. James King's estate, on the North Shore, bounded on the north by the road leading to George's Head, and on the west by King Max-street, separating it from lot 17, which contains the Church reserve
Lot 2.—An allotment of the same estate, adjoining lot 19, containing 4 acres 3 roods 7 perches.

☞ These allotments are beautifully situated on the high ground overlooking the greater part of the harbour, having some of the most superb scenery to be found in the colony. It is expected that an arrangement will soon be made with the steamers running to and from Manly Beach to land passengers on Bradley's Head, from which a road runs up the hill to the property now offered for sale, forming the western boundary. The road from the Steam Ferry Wharf through St. Leonard's, also passes this property on the north side
A plan on view at the Mart.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th of March, at 11 o'clock,
Two Houses on the Kingston Estate, situate within three minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station, and within five minutes' walk from the omnibus station.
Each house is built of brick and stone, well finished, with spacious verandahs.
No. 1 contains 7 rooms, kitchen, stable and coach-house, with a good yard, and well of water.
No. 2 contains 6 rooms, kitchen, and wash-house, verandah, good yard, and well of water.
The two houses are built on an allotment of land having a frontage of 181 feet to Albemarle-street, 82 feet 6 inches to Oxford-street, 82 feet 6 inches to Baltic-street, and in the rear 181 feet to a lane 12 feet wide.
Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, March 8th.

828 Acres on the Burrowa River.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his new Rooms, 423, George-street, near Market-street, THIS DAY, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable estate on the Burrowa River, near Tangmangaroo, in the county of King, containing 828 acres—a large portion of it being rich agricultural land, and the remainder open forest—partly fenced, cleared, and cultivated. A new and good substantial slab cottage, containing four rooms, has been erected by the present tenant, Mr. B. R. Besnard, with stock yards, and other erections, in terms of his improving lease—lately expired. This farm has a very extensive frontage to the river, upwards of 80 chains, and has a reserved Government road through it, leading to Yass. The southern boundary is 95 chains long, separating it from Fyan's grant. The northern line separates it from Brodribb and Sturt's estate and is 112 chains long; the eastern boundary is 80 chains long, and divides it from Kangmanga.
In the immediate vicinity is a township reserve, and many small farmers are located on the northern side, while on the east there is an extensive back country.
The title is a grant from the Crown by purchase, twenty-one years since.
A sketch or plan, together with the title deeds, may be seen at the Auction Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on FRIDAY, the 9th March, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. Navy,
The undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from her Majesty's ships,
Damaged biscuit, peas, cook's skimmings
Casks, bread bags, hammocks.
Also, a large quantity of cordage, sails, &c.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Alice, from Calcutta.
More or less slightly damaged by salt water.
For Positive Sale at Messrs. Lamb and Parbury's Wharf, Lower Fort-street,
THIS MORNING, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock.

100 Bags, each 1 cwt., very superior quality, Cossipore Sugar
53 Bags, each 1 cwt., Calcutta Oats
58 Bags, ditto, Gram
342 Bags Patna Rice.
Also, immediately after the above,
Ex North Wind, from London,
On account of whom it may concern,
At Botts's Wharf, on the same morning,
383 Bags Screened Patna Rice,
More or less damaged.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. M'Intosh and Hirst to sell by auction, at Lamb's Wharf, Lower Fort-street, THIS MORNING, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Alice, from Calcutta,
100 bags Cossipore sugar, each 1 cwt., more or less slightly damaged
53 bags Calcutta oats, each 1 cwt., ditto
58 bags gram, ditto, ditto
342 bags Patna rice, ditto, ditto.
Also, immediately after the sale of the above, ex North Wind, at Botts's Wharf, adjoining Lamb's, on account of whom it may concern,
383 bags screened Patna rice, all more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Taylor's Saws.
FRIDAY, 10th March.

To Ironmongers, Sawyers, Country Storekeepers, Tool Makers, &c.

An invoice of Taylor's celebrated Saws, just landed, and including C. S. Cross-cut, C. S. Pit Saws, Circular Saws, Hand Saw, Rip Saws, Brass and Bright-back Saws, C.S. Compass Saws, &c.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to submit for public competition, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
TB over SB&Co. over S.
§38 to 41.
4 cases, containing C. S, and G, S. crossnt saws, 4 to 7 feet
§42 and 43.
2 cases C. S pit saws, 6 to 8 feet.
§44.
1 case circular saws, 24 to 36 inch
Hand saws, 26 inch
Rip saws, 28 inch
Brass back saws, 10 to 16 inch
Bright ditto, 12 to 18 inch
C. S. compass ditto, 12 to 18 inch.
This is a genuine importation direct from Messrs. Taylor, Brothers, Adelaide Works, Sheffield; and, as it is for unreserved sale, to send home remittances by mail, ironmongers, sawyers, and others should not neglect this very favourable opportunity of securing really first-class goods, the superior quality of Taylor's saws being well known.
Terms at sale.

Nails.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Star of Peace, Jamson, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
FRIDAY, 10th March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
K. 24 kegs nails, comprising
Flooring brads, fine hurdle, rose counter sunk, clout, fine clasp.
§ 310, 316, 351, 376,
4 kegs Ewbanks' patent, &c.
§ 4498, 4499, 4502,
3 pairs smiths bellows, 32, 34, 36 inch.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

To Clubs, Hotelkeepers, Turners, and others.
Sets Ivory Billiard Balls.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Sets ivory billiard balls.
Terms at sale.

Superior Bagatelle Table.

FRIDAY, 9th March.

First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11, previous to the sale of ironmongery, &c.,
One large-size bagatelle table, adjusting legs, spirit level, cues, balls, telescope frame, and, in fact, a most valuable article and well worthy the attention of country gentlemen, clubs, hotelkeepers, and others.
Terms at sale.

Winter Drapery Goods, Slops, &c.

118 Packages, now landing, ex Lansdowne and other recent arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, and FRIDAY, March 7th and 8th.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock punctually.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above-named days,
118 packages of new and useful goods, now landing, ex Lansdowne and other late arrivals, suited to the approaching season and just what is required for the new diggings.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Flour, Bran, Maize, Barley, Lucerne, Oaten Hay, &c.

FRIDAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Store, Sussex-street, a Consignments of the above produce, in lots.
Terms, cash.

To Butchers and others.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Yards, on FRIDAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
80 fat calves, 888, and other brands
40 fat pigs
2 milch cows and calves.
Terms, cash.

Bass' Ale, in bulk.
Now landing, ex Lansdowne.
Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

For positive and unreserved sale on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at the Rooms, 309, George-street.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importer, H. M. Joseph, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Without the slightest reserve,
Ex Lansdowne.
M in triangle, L outside,
45 hogsheads Bass' No. 3 ale.
Terms at sale.
The whole of the above is now at the rooms of the auctioneer, and intending purchasers are assured that it will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

Preliminary Notice.
Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes.
119 Packages.
Just arrived ex Josepha Louisa.
Also, American mining Boots.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
119 packages boots and shoes, just arrived ex Josepha Louisa, Davies and Sons' manufacture. Also,
40 cases American mining boots, pegged and nailed, of very superior quality.
Particulars in future advertisements.

The ERA Newspaper.
By order of the Mortgagee,
For positive unreserved sale by auction.

THIS DAY, 8th March.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th March, at half-past 12 o'clock,
All the stock-in-trade, plant, machinery, printing presses, material, &c, together with the copyright of the ERA newspaper, comprising
Double demy printing press
Galley press
About 600 lbs. brevier
Ditto 400 ditto bourgeois
Ditto 300 ditto minion
Ditto 40 ditto nonpariel
One bulk
16 brass-bottomed galleys, 6 nine ditto
One large imposing surface
24 brass column rules
4 brass head rules
1 case capitals, about 18 lbs.
2 cases brevier, about 12 lbs.
1 case, 12 lbs. brevier clarendon
1 case pica black, 7 lbs.
1 case nonpareil antique, 6 lbs.
Various newspaper emblems
1 case nonpareil clarendon
9 composing sticks
4 double frames
1 standing bulk; together with a variety of minor articles necessary for use in the production of the paper.
There is much more type than is necessary for the present use of the paper, so that a larger publication may be produced if required.
The present weekly issue is 150 copies. The amount of book debts up to December 31st, 1859, is, in the Sydney district, £351 8s. 3d.; and in the country districts, £1190 8s. 5d.
Any further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 8th March.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
58 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Entirely unreserved sale, to close consignments per mail.
To Boot and Shoe Makers.
To Storekeepers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
58 trunks seasonable boots and shoes, consisting of
Pegged calf wellingtons
Youths' calf balmorals
Blucher boots, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto, 1 to 4
Men's side spring boots
Ditto calf balmorals
Patent wide ditto
Watertights
Prince georges
Strap pumps
Women's seal slippers
Ditto calf ditto
Ditto cloth boots
Artillery short ditto
Ditto wellingtons
Gents' best calf wellingtons
Ankle boots
Men's H.B. bluchers
Ditto heavy nailed bluchers, &c, &c.
☞ The instructions given to the auctioneers are to sell positively in time to permit return by mail of 14th March.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 8th March.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Storekeepers.
Watertights.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, THIS DAY, 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
10 trunks watertights.
☞ For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 8th March.

At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above that the goods advertised for THIS DAY are under positive instructions for unreserved sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th March.

BOOK SALE.—Catalogues are now ready.
CHATTO and HUGHES.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th March.

School Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on FRIDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of useful school books, &c.,
Latin exercises, arithmetics for the young, elements of arithmetic, algebra and euclid, History of England, Scotland, and Ireland, geography, botany
Popular and Biblical educators
Spellings, lessons in English
French and grammar lessons
French and grammar readers
Latin lessons, dictionaries, &c.
And many other valuable educational works, which will all be found included in the catalogue of the book sale of 5th March.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th March.

To Booksellers
To Private Buyers, and
The Trade generally.
12,000 Volumes of Standard and New Works.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
12,000 volumes of standard and new works, ex Ælos and North Wind.
The following is a list of a few of the authors:
Swift, Trollope, Rollin, Smollett
Longfellow, Burns, Carlyle, Albert Smith
Lever, Thackeray, Defoe
Nicholson, Hermann, Mrs. Crowe
Catlin, Dumas, Lamartine
Caruthers, Lord Brougham, Alison
Pope, Shelley, Ramsay, Currer and Acton Bell
Macaulay, Dickens, Guizot
Disraeli, Fielding, Goldsmith
Horace Smith, Byron, Hall
Scott, Irving, James, Cowper, &c.
Comprising works on poetry, fiction, history, education, medicine, surgery, music, drawing, architecture, biography, history, and general literature.
☞ The whole for positive unreserved sale.
The books can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues are in preparation, and will shortly be ready.
Terms at sale.

PORT CURTIS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
In the Estate of the late W. T. CHARLTON, Esq.

THORNHILL STATION, consisting of two Blocks, known as CASSILIS and ROONEY, together with about 1000 SHEEP.
85 MILES FROM GLADSTONE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the administratrix to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 27th March,
That compact property known as
The THORNHILL STATION, comprising the two Blocks, Cassilis and Rooney, consisting of good open country, well watered, and capable of DEPASTURING 10,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS are a shingled cottage, with store and kitchen, also shingled; woolshed and shepherd's hut, shingled buildings, and a paddock of about 80 acres.
With the run will be sold 1000 SHEEP, MORE or LESS.
. Working horses, team of bullocks, and dray, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above is particularly worthy the notice of neighbouring squatters. It is the station recently occupied by the late W. T. CHARLTON, and adjoins the run of the Messrs. Blackman. Parties on the look-out for unstocked stations to the northward would find this a good opportunity, as the quantity of sheep to be sold with the station bears no comparison to the grazing capabilities, and they would have the advantage of getting the runs with improvements made, and the country ready for stocking, and all within about 85 miles of water carriage. The property is positively to be sold to close the estate.

DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.
That well-known first-class Pastoral Property THE TIERREYBOO RUNS, situated on the Condamine River, in the above favourite district; together with 33,866 SHEEP, more or less, WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER DISEASED.

Terms:—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months from day of sale, with bank interest added, and secured on the stock and stations; or an allowance of 7½ per cent. discount on the credit portion if paid in cash.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, April 3rd,
That really splendid pastoral property THE TIERREYBOO RUNS, known as follows:—

TIERREYBOO	PICURDA
HOOKWOOD	SCRUB LAND
DOGWOOD	BENT LAND,

comprising some of the FINEST SHEEP PASTURES IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.
They are situate on the CONDAMINE RIVER, in the district of Darling Downs, having an extensive frontage to both banks of the River Condamine, and about forty miles frontage to the Dogwood Creek.
The country is salt bush, and open box forest, and well watered and interspersed with occasional plains, and the runs are acknowledged to be among the MOST EXTENSIVE AND FATTENING IN THE DISTRICT.
In order to form some slight idea of their extent and quality, it may be mentioned that 20,000 ewes can be lambed down annually without difficulty.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are of a superior order, and comprise every requisite for the proper management of a first-class property, including a comfortable dwelling-house, containing six large rooms, kitchen, extensive store, woolshed, several huts, paddocks, yards, &c. Also, sixteen out-station huts, with yards in thorough order.
With the TIERREYBOO RUNS will be sold
17,146 ewes, more or less
12,141 wethers, more or less
4,262 lambs, more or less
317 rams, more or less
33,866 first-class sheep, more or less.
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.
Full particulars of which can be learned by application to MORT and CO.
. Drays, teams, horses, implements, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation; also, a few head of cattle.
☞ Comment upon the above very valuable property is deemed unnecessary, as the simple detail given of the stock and stations speaks for itself. Besides, the Tierreyboo Runs are too well known and their character sufficiently established to render any eulogy requisite in an advertisement.

BURNETT DISTRICT.
BAN BAN STATIONS.
35,000 SHEEP and
3,500 CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Henry Herbert, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 3rd April,
The well-known and very superior stock and stations of BAN BAN, in the Burnett District, together with
35,000 SHEEP, more or less, and
3,500 CATTLE, ditto.
. Full particulars of this most valuable property will appear in Saturday's issue of the HERALD

DARLING POINT.

WINSLOWE HOUSE AND GROUNDS, a most charming residence, on the Darling Point Road, overlooking the waters of our beautiful Harbour, Government House, the City, and the North Shore, on the west side; and taking in the scenery from Double Bay to the Heads on the east; views among the very finest this beautiful locality enjoys, and which cannot be surpassed elsewhere.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms: A portion of the purchase-money may remain secured upon the property by mortgage if desired.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Proprietor, Captain Pike, whose departure for Europe alone induces him to dispose of it, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st March,
That most beautifully situated, and really delightful residence WINSLOW HOUSE and GROUNDS, on the Darling Point Road, immediately beyond Delamere House, and opposite to Mount Adelaide.
THE HOUSE is built of cut stone, with a verandah on both sides; the rooms are exceedingly well finished, and the drawing and dining rooms very spacious. It occupies the crown of the dell, and is approached through shrubbery and lawn by a handsome drive. The views from every part of the land, as before stated, are unsurpassed. The property is bounded on the east by the Darling Point Road, and on the west by a private road, and the portion which fronts the latter might be separated from the rest without prejudice, to form a first-rate building site.
The COACH-HOUSE, STABLING, and other offices are most substantial erections, and the whole property may be considered as one of the most complete and comfortable homes in the colony.
. Inspection of the property is particularly invited. Parties wishing to examine it will be pleased to apply for cards to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 8th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
404 bales wool
38 casks tallow
5379 sheepskins
231 hides
Horns
Shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

LACHLAN RIVER.
FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION and STOCK.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by J. F. Clements, Esq., to dispose of the following VALUABLE FATTENING Stations, situated on the right bank of the Lachlan River:—
BURRAWANG
MANWONGA
BEEWONBINIA
DIRRIWONG
CHARLEY'S YARD
YOBONDERY and GILLANBINE
SEBASTOPOL
BYONG
SOUTH BYONG
CARRIAJONG HILLS.
Together with 10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, to be MUSTERED.
For particulars apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street

DARLING DOWNS QUEENSLAND.

That choice and first-class Pastoral Property
MARYVALE,
Together with 11,000, more or less, FIRST-CLASS FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, Arnold Weinholt, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, MARCH, 13th,
That well-known station, MARYVALE, situate about 16 miles from Warwick, 60 miles from Ipswich, and adjoining the magnificent runs of Glengallen, Gladfield, and Canning Downs.
The IMPROVEMENTS are of a very superior order, and are as follows:—
The HOMESTEAD contains a cottage of 5 rooms with detached kitchen; the Garden, made 10 years, has a substantial paling fence round it, is well supplied with a great variety of fruit trees; a good Vineyard with choice selection of vines in full bearing; new Woolshed, 76 feet by 33 feet, with lever press; three-stall Stable, with two loose boxes, harness room, and lofted throughout; Store and six Huts, also six out-station Huts.
Three Cultivation Paddocks, 12 Grass Paddocks, and enclosures. The paddocks are abundantly watered, and almost the whole of the fencing has been recently erected of ironbark, comprising over 4000 rod of two-rail, and more than 1500 rod of three-rail fencing.
There is a large supply of stores on the station, two bullock drays of twelve bullocks each complete, break, horse dray, saddlery, ploughs, tools, and other implements; a quantity of sawn timber, for building, lime, bricks, and galvanised iron roofing &c.
With the MARYVALE STATION will be sold,
11,000, more or less, FIRST-CLASS FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP; also,
A STUD of 250 heavy draught and thorough-bred HORSES, 50 of which are broken into saddle and draught, with about 100 heavy draught and Arab FOALS, now running with their dams. Two ENTIRES imported at great cost by Mr. Weinholt, with the option of selecting a third which has recently been landed from England.
A quiet MILKING HERD and fat Bullocks to supply rations.
☞ Any gentleman on the look-out for a comfortable homestead for his family, ought not to let such an opportunity as this slip. Besides being a profitable investment. The salubrity of the climate of the Darling Downs, and its pastoral capabilities, are beyond question, the present proprietor only leaving what has been his comfortable home for twelve years in consequence of his anxiety to return to England, and reside amongst his family and friends.
For further particulars apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That splendid First-class Pastoral Property THE BAN BAN RUNS, including the Stations known as

WARRA,	ARRANBANJA,
DUNDAR,	JOHNBOON, and
HEAD OF DUNDAR,	LOWER JOHNBOON,
BACK CREEK,	

and with which will be sold,
35,060, more or less, FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, and
3,500, more or less, WELL-BRED CATTLE.
Terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor, HENRY HERBERT, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 3rd April,
Those truly valuable and well known stations THE BAN BAN RUNS, comprising, as mentioned above, the Warra, Dundar, Head of Dundar, Back Creek, Arranbanja, Johnboon, and Lower Johnboon Stations. They are in the immediate neighbourhood of
THE FAMOUS WETHERON RUNS,
as well as those of Messrs. Lawless, Graham, and Strathdee, and are distant about
87 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough
12 miles from Gayndah, post town
130 miles from Gladstone, Port Curtis, and
160 miles from Brisbane Town.
The country is very open, and timbered with white box, silver leaf iron bark, and stunted bloodwood.
Brigalow and salt bush are also found on the runs. They are beautifully watered by the Baramba River, which intersects the runs, as well as by the Dundar, Gravelly, Arranbanja, Wahoon, Johnboon, Buggaro Tommy, Back and Beesing Creeks, and several springs.
THE IMPROVEMENTS upon the head station are—
A comfortable verandah house of six rooms.
A detached range of offices, consisting of kitchen and two apartments, with verandah.
Store and meat store.
Overseer's hut, smithy, two large huts for shearers, and men's huts
Good woolshed, 72 x 32 feet, fitted with screw press; wool bins, and yards, &c.
Large wool house, capable of holding 250 bales.
. All these buildings are on sleepers, and are shingled with hardwood shingles; and the house, kitchen, and woolshed are boarded.
Large paling sheep drafting yards, with trap gates, and capable of working 10,000 sheep.
A good two-rail horse paddock.
A three-rail cultivation paddock.
Stockyard and milking yard, with shingled calf pen, pigsties, &c.
An under-ground dairy.
A good garden, enclosed with paling fence, and stocked with choice vines, oranges, lemons, and other trees.
There are fourteen out-station huts, twelve of which are on sleepers and shingled. Also, space for six or seven more.
The CATTLE STATION is about 12 miles from the head station. The improvements upon it are—
A four-room verandah house, with detached kitchen and two rooms; also, a stockman's hut. All these are on sleepers, and shingled also.
The stockyards are on the most improved plan, fitted with gates, and capable of working 5000 cattle.
A large horse paddock, enclosed with two-rail fence.
A cultivation paddock, enclosed with three-rail fence.
A well with 14 feet of water in it.
With these magnificent runs will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.

Wethers, 4 and 5 years,	3670	more or less
Ditto, 3 years,	3005	ditto
Ditto, 2 years,	4636	ditto
Ditto, 1 year,	2576	ditto
Ewes, 5 and 6 years,	4339	ditto
Ditto, 4 years,	3200	ditto
Ditto, 3 years,	3105	ditto
Ditto, 2 years,	3460	ditto
Ditto, 1 year,	2177	ditto
Weaners (mixed sexes),	4754	ditto
Rams	138	ditto

35,060 sheep.
SOUND, and NEVER DISEASED; and very few, if any OVER SIX YEARS OLD.
. No expense has been spared to get the best rams, and the
H&H WOOL
is well known in both the London and Sydney markets, where it invariably commands the top market price.
CATTLE.
3500 HEAD, WELL-BRED.—The original stock from the herds of Thomas L. Murray Prior and J. M. Borthwick, Esquires, both celebrated herds, and the bulls that have been used have been got at different times from J. M'Connell, Esq., of Cressbrook.
. About 50 horses, most of them broken in, four teams of working bullocks, drays, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
MORT and CO. feel that they are justified in recommending this splendid pastoral property in the strongest terms. To the squatters of the Northern Districts it is so well known that comment is unnecessary so far as they are concerned. Those from the Southern Districts, however, or the neighbouring colonies who may now be turning their attention towards Queensland, would do well to visit the stations. Everything is in the most perfect order, and both stock and runs will bear inspection, and as the sale is not to take place till the beginning of April, there is ample time for all to see and judge for themselves.
. A liberal and extended credit will be given, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Further particulars at sale, or on application to MORT and Co.

COUNTY OF MURRAY.
640 ACRES OF LAND AT JEIR,
Near the Murrumbateman Creek, and about
MIDWAY BETWEEN YASS AND LAKE GEORGE.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. are instructed by Captain D. C

A NAVAL ACTION.

(From the Autobiography of a Seaman. By the Earl of Dundonald.)

We again ran along the Spanish coast, and on the 4th of May were off Barcelona, where the Speedy captured a vessel which reported herself as Ragusan, though in reality a Spanish four-gun tartan. Soon after detaining her we heard firing in the W.N.W., and steering for that quarter fell in with a Spanish privateer, which we also captured, the San Carlos, of seven guns. On this a swarm of gunboats came out of Barcelona, seven of them giving chase to us and the prize, with which we made off shore, the gunboats returning to Barcelona. On the following morning the prizes were sent to Port Mahon, and, keeping out of sight the rest of the day, the Speedy returned at midnight off Barcelona, where we found the gunboats on the watch; but on our approach they ran in shore, firing at us occasionally. Suspecting that the object was to decoy us within reach of some larger vessel, we singled out one of them and made at her, the others, however, supporting her so well that some of our rigging being shot away, we made off shore to repair, the gunboats following. Having thus got them to some distance and repaired damages, we set all sail, and again ran in shore, in the hope of getting between them and the land, so as to cut off some of their number. Perceiving our intention, they all made for the port as before, keeping up a smart fight, in which our fore topgallant-yard was so much injured that we had to shift it, and were thus left astern. The remainder of the day was employed in repairing damages, and the gunboats not venturing out again, at nine p.m. we again made off shore. Convinced that something more than ordinary had actuated the gunboats to decoy us—just before daylight on the 5th we again ran in for Barcelona, when the trap manifested itself in the form of a large ship running under the land, and bearing E.S.E. On hauling towards her, she changed her course in chase of us, and was shortly made out to be a Spanish xebec frigate. As some of my officers had expressed dissatisfaction at not having been permitted to attack the frigate fallen in with on the 21st December, after her suspicions had been lulled by our device of hoisting Danish colours, &c., I told them they should now have a fair fight, notwithstanding that, by manning the two prizes sent to Mahon, our numbers had been reduced to fifty-four, officers and boys included. Orders were then given to pipe all hands, and prepare for action. Accordingly, we made towards the frigate, which was now coming down under steering sails. At 9.30 a.m. she fired a gun and hoisted Spanish colours, which the Speedy acknowledged by hoisting American colours, our object being, as we were now exposed to her full broadside, to puzzle her, till we got on the other tack, when we ran up the English ensign, and immediately afterwards encountered her broadside without damage. Shortly afterwards she gave us another broadside, also without effect. My orders were not to fire a gun till we were close to her; when, running under her lee, we locked our yards amongst her rigging, and in this position returned our broadside, such as it was. To have fired our popgun four-pounders at a distance would have been to throw away the ammunition; but the guns being doubly, and, as I afterwards learned, trebly shotted, and being elevated, they told admirably upon her main deck; the first discharge, as was subsequently ascertained, killing the Spanish captain and the boatswain. My reason for locking our small craft in the enemy's rigging was the one upon which I mainly relied for victory; namely, that from the height of the frigate out of the water, the whole of her shot must necessarily go over our heads, whilst our guns, being elevated, would blow up her maindeck. The Spaniards speedily found out the disadvantage under which they were fighting, and gave the order to board the Speedy; but as this order was as distinctly heard by us as by them, we avoided it at the moment of execution by sheering off sufficiently to prevent the movement, giving them a volley of musketry and a broadside before they could recover themselves. Twice was this manœuvre repeated, and twice thus averted. The Spaniards finding that they were only punishing themselves, gave up further attempts to board, and stood to their guns, which were cutting up our rigging from stem to stern, but doing little further damage; for after the lapse of an hour the loss to the Speedy was only two men killed and four wounded. This kind of combat, however, could not last. Our rigging being cut up, and the Speedy's sails riddled with shot, I told the men that they must either take the frigate or be themselves taken, in which case the Spaniards would give no quarter—whilst a few minutes energetically employed on their part would decide the matter in their own favour. The doctor, Mr. Guthrie, who, I am happy to say, is still living to peruse this record of his gallantry, volunteered to take the helm: leaving him, therefore, for the time both commander and crew of the Speedy, the order was given to board, and in a few seconds every man was on the enemy's deck—a feat rendered the more easy as the doctor placed the Speedy close alongside with admirable skill. For a moment the Spaniards were taken by surprise, as though unwilling to believe that so small a crew would have the audacity to board them; but, soon recovering themselves, they made a rush to the waist of the frigate, where the fight was for some minutes gallantly carried on. Observing the enemy's colours still flying, I directed one of our men immediately to haul them down, when the Spanish crew, without pausing to consider by whose orders the colours had been struck, and naturally believing it the act of their own officers, gave in, and we were in possession of the frigate Gamo, of thirty-two heavy guns and 319 men, who, an hour and a half before, had looked upon us as a certain, if not an easy, prey. Our loss in boarding was Lieutenant Parker, severely wounded in several places, one seaman killed, and three wounded, which, with those previously killed and wounded, gave a total of three seamen killed, and one officer and seventeen men wounded. The Gamo's loss was Captain de Torres, the boatswain, and thirteen seamen killed, together with forty-one wounded; her casualties thus exceeding the whole number of officers and crew on board the Speedy. Some time after the surrender of the Gamo, and when we were in quiet possession, the officer who had succeeded the deceased Captain Don Francisco de Torres, not in command, but in rank, applied to me for a certificate that he had done his duty during the action, whereupon he received from me a certificate that he had "conducted himself like a true Spaniard," with which document he appeared highly gratified, and I had afterwards the satisfaction of learning that it procured him further promotion in the Spanish service. Shortly before boarding an incident occurred, which, by those who never have been placed in similar circumstances, may be thought too absurd for notice. Knowing that the final struggle would be a desperate one, and, calculating on the superstitious wonder which forms an element in the Spanish character, a portion of our crew were ordered to blacken their faces, and what with this and the excitement of combat, more ferocious looking objects could scarcely be imagined. The fellows thus disguised were directed to board by the head, and the effect produced was precisely that calculated on. The greater portion of the Spaniard's crew was prepared to repel boarders in that direction, but stood for a few moments, as it were, transfixed to the deck by the apparition of so many diabolical looking figures emerging from the white smoke of the bow guns; whilst our other men, who boarded by the waist, rushed on them from behind, before they could recover from their surprise at the unexpected phenomenon.

FRAUDULENT PUBLICATION OF BANNS—NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

A CASE has recently been tried in Sir Creswell Creswell's Court, which leads to reflections on the possible policy of innovating further on the laws of marriage. A young man marries a minor, after publication of banns under a false name. His name being Bower Wood, he procures the banns to be published under the name of John Wood, with the woman's privity and consent, for the purpose of fraudulently concealing the marriage from his uncle, Mr. Bower, from whom he had expectations. According to the actual law, a marriage by banns, when it is shown that both the contracting parties were cognizant of the fraud intended to be practised, is null and void. Sir Creswell Creswell's decision in this case, annulling the marriage, is perfectly unassailable; and it is in entire harmony with the law. The principle upon which the present law is founded is very intelligible—it is to prevent clandestine marriages. A publication of banns under false names is no publication; and the very object of publication is defeated by misdescription, even when there is no fraudulent purpose. The object here is to defend the rights of parents and guardians, and the history of the present law proves the object of the legislature, which was, as Lord Stowell summarily expresses it, "to afford opportunity to any one to allege an impediment." The famous Marriage Act, 26 George II. c. 33, the Act against clandestine marriages, contained very stringent provisions on this head; and by a series of decisions, both in the spiritual and temporal courts, the clear intention of the legislature, that the banns were to be published in the true name of the parties, and that otherwise it was no publication, has been shown. And this rule of law, which guided Sir Cresswell Cresswell's decision, was established, that if there were a total variation of names (as in this case, John for Bower), whether such misdescription arose from accident or design, or whether such design were fraudulent or not, the marriage was void. In a remarkable case, where, for a mere freak, a woman chose to have her banns published in the name of Wright, to which she had no pretension, though there was no fraudulent purpose, still, as the misdescription operated as a fraud, the marriage was null.

The 3 George IV., c. 75, entirely changed this law. Section 19 enacted that "where a marriage had actually taken place, notwithstanding false names or a false name had been assumed by both or either of the parties in the publication of banns, such marriage was to be valid to all intents and purposes." In this legislation the object of preventing clandestine marriages was evidently postponed to what was then considered the superior social obligation to maintain the indissolubility of marriage. But this law only lived a year. It was speedily superseded by 4 George IV., c. 76, which seems to have aimed at a middle course between the severity of 26 George II. and the countenancing the frauds to which the lax provisions of the statute of the preceding year must have led. This Act—and it is the present law—provides that if any person knowingly and wilfully intermarries without due publication of banns, such marriage is null and void. And due publication is construed to mean publication in the right names of the parties. By decisions, this statute is construed into the rule of law that both parties must be cognisant of the undue publication before the marriage is celebrated. In the Wood case, decided the other day, it was proved that the woman, though for some time reluctant, was over-persuaded by the man, and assented to the publication in a false name. Where either of the parties is ignorant of the misdescription in banns, the marriage cannot be assailed.

The question—and it is a very important one—now arises whether this provision is not too harsh and stringent. When a suit for nullity of marriage was cumbrous and expensive, perhaps the existing law worked well enough. It did prevent clandestine marriages; but the consideration now presses whether, when the process for dissolving a marriage is easy and cheap, the duty of discountenancing clandestine marriages is not inferior to the duty of maintaining a marriage contracted in perfect good faith between the parties, though with a purpose of deceiving parents or guardians. In Wood's case it appeared that "it was a long time before the wife would consent to the publication of banns under the false name But the man said the marriage would be legal, and if she loved him she would consent and would trust in him afterwards." The marriage occurred in 1852; and now, in 1859, both parties are tired of each other, and an amicable suit is instituted, in which their mutual wishes are complied with, and both are open to seek new unions. Now let us mark the social consequences of the law as it stands. People know that it is cheap and easy to get a marriage annulled. It is at least probable that both man and woman, especially in the lower classes, may think of marriage upon trial. Each may foresee the possibility of mutual weariness. There is a door open. Let the banns, by mutual consent, be put up in a false name. If the married couple get on well together there is no obligation to disturb the marriage; if not, they can always go to Sir Cresswell. This is not an impossible case, but there is one much more likely to occur. The man alone may contemplate the possibility of getting rid of his wife; his influence in the soft hours of courtship is great; he is superior, perhaps, in station and acquirements and social position, and may very easily persuade a loving and unselfish girl to consent to the fraudulent banns. It is quite possible for a marrying Lothario of this sort to entrap a whole harem of victims. Proof of the woman's consent, even in writing, may be easily extorted, and a succession of suits of nullity is not so very expensive to one of these peculiar tastes.

Great, therefore, as is our respect for all legislative safeguards against clandestine marriages, as things are, with a cheap and ready Divorce Court, it may be fairly urged that in the case of publication of banns the law might reasonably be assimilated to what it actually is in the case of marriages by license. "A marriage under a license, in which one of the parties was described by a false Christian and surname, was held valid" (we quote Rogers on Ecclesiastical Law), for, it is added, "a license is not intended for publication;" and so "even where there is a fraudulent design in one party to deceive the other party by the insertion of a wrong name in a license, such fraud will not vitiate the marriage solemnised under such license," for "in licenses the identity," not the description, "of the parties is the material circumstance." By all means let the offence of presenting a false name in banns be made a crime equal to that of a false description in a license. In either case let the crime be held to be a misdemeanour and punishable by fine and imprisonment; but let the marriage be held valid. The fraud in procuring the marriage in either case, whether that of banns or license, is the same. Let such fraud be dealt with and punished in the same way, and let the marriage be dealt with in the same way. As things are, the marriage after fraudulent banns is void—the marriage by license fraudulently worded is good. In the one case it is true there has been no publication, but in the other publication is not required, and the object of the license is to dispense with publication; and in either case the object of the law should be not to allow parties cognisant of the fraud to take advantage of the fraud.

What is the principle under which fraud in procuring a marriage—which is the case of a misdescription in a license—does not invalidate such marriage, but to secure the great social advantage of the permanence of the marriage tie and contract? In the case of a false description in a license, the law seems to say any such misdescription is fraudulent; it may be intended to deceive parents; it may be intended to deceive one of the parties. Such misdescription is a misdemeanour, and it might be made a felony. As such, the misdescription is punishable, but the marriage stands good. You may have intended to deceive each other or your families, but you cannot be released from your life-long connection. Why, it may be reasonably asked, does not the law hold this language to Mr. and Mrs. Bower Wood? It comes to this: the tendency of the recent relaxations introduced into the law of divorce is to suggest the solubility of the marriage tie. Not only moralists, but statesmen, admit that the great interest of society is to make the marriage tie permanent, except under the influence of the gravest contrary considerations. Additional safeguards for the permanence of marriage are required. The crowds flocking to Sir Cresswell Cresswell's Court prove that the taste for getting rid of inconvenient marriages is spreading; and, in our judgment, the present state of the law as to undue publication of banns opens the doors to an undesirable laxity. Whatever Mr. and Mrs. Wood may have agreed to do about deceiving Mr. Bower is past and gone. Their marriage was clandestine, and a wrong to the Wood family, but they never meant to deceive each other. Now, seven years after marriage, they get tired of their boy and girl engagement. They wish to be free, and they are free. But it would be much better to make them pay a lifelong penalty. Marriages upon trial are not only a moral abomination but a social evil, even more pernicious than that which goes under the name; and the Wood case proves their possibility, and a cheap Divorce Court ensures their probability.

WOMEN'S SECRETS.—We laugh at the woman's tongue, and wonder when a woman keeps a secret; but every true woman keeps a box of choice reserves for her own private indulgence. The man's mysteries are not hers; if he cannot keep them to himself, let him expect them to be blown abroad. Her own secrets of love, of loss, of self-denial, of unsuspected suffering, no woman exposes altogether, even to her nearest friend. There never lived a husband happy in the true love of his wife, who fairly knew all the depths of her mind about him. Every man profits stupidly by the wise little perceptions that arise so quietly and have no utterance except in deeds, of which we vaguely ascribe the fitness to a special faculty called women's tact. Women, in short, keep to themselves four-fifths of the secrets of society, and do it with a winning air of frankness all their own. A man with a secret will be stony, or portentous, or provokingly suggestive; he will keep his mouth shut ostentatiously. A woman is too absolutely secret to set up a public sign over whatever may lie buried in her mind. She gossips, prattles, pours out what she does not care to hold, with such an air of unreserved simplicity, that all mankind is mystified, and says, in friendly jest, "A woman only hides what she don't know." Among the uneducated poor, this difference between the woman and the man is most conspicuous. The innate powers of her sex place her at once upon an eminence which man can only reach by education. She must needs often be tied to one in whom there is not the grain of understanding requisite to the formation of true sympathy. By far the greater number of the wives of unskilled labourers and mechanics live more or less conscious of the hidden life within them, having such a seal upon their minds and hearts.—*All the Year Round.*

MILTON AS A HUSBAND.—Milton, though austere, irritable, and exacting, though glorying in his honest haughtiness and self-esteem, was, on the whole, a good husband to a wife content to take him as he was; to a lady bent upon yielding rather than exacting admiration; to a woman who preferred the ease, comfort, and security of home to the romance of wedded life in-doors and to noisy amusements without. Quiet and methodical in his habits, he respected the habits of others so long as they did not jar with his own; prudent, economical, and provident, his wife had no reason to fear for her own future or that of her offspring; rigidly faithful, if she reigned but in a small corner of his being, she had the satisfaction of knowing that in that limited domain she reigned supreme, and that if not his affection, then at least his habits and principles placed her in the proud position of contemning all rivalry. So long as Milton's wife lived under the same roof with him, his thoughts were not of other women. It was far different when she died. Female society, the companionship and conversation of a wife, were almost necessary for the poet who, in "Paradise Lost" paints the transcendent joys of connubial affection in colours too bright and dazzling for the susceptibles of our sober age. Four years after the death of Mary Powell, *he*, then being totally blind, married Catherine Woodcock, of Hackney, "according to the civil service then in use," and again after the Restoration he married Elizabeth Minshull, a Cheshire lady, "who was thirty years younger than himself."—*Literary Gazette.*

WANTED, A GOVERNOR.—In one thing we believe all our readers will agree with us—a master mind is needed at the present time to govern India. And, more than that, the man who should govern India now must to all his other great qualities add success. A great contemporary tells us an admiral must be supported in failure, and welcomed back to England with the same cheers that victory would have won for him. The principle is a noble and right one; and courage, though unsuccessful, deserves its honours. But the rule that applies to admirals and generals is hardly applicable to statesmen; and things have gone too far in India to applaud, or even to condone measures that have not attained, though they may have deserved, success. There are great men, doubtless, who are unfortunate: India wants a fortunate great man—a man with a strong will, too iron to be bent by circumstances. Such men we have—such a man is, for example, Sir John Lawrence, such a man was Sir Henry Havelock. In a word, the Indian Government has a treasury of great men, who are fit to rule; but, because they are not earls or viscounts, they are thought too small for the curule chair. Would that this miserable monopoly of place could be departed from! If not, we fear it will turn out at last to be the true Imam Mehdi, of whose coming the natives preach. This Mehdi has long been with us, though we knew him not—has long been, though disregarded, the beginning of the end. Let us be wise in time, and so falsify the prophecy.—*Homeward Mail*, October 22.

THE ENGLISH FARMER.—Unfortunately, farmers, have, like other people, a greater sense of the faults of others than of their own. They are not conscious of their own want of education and of their own awkwardness in many things; and yet they often entertain a most profound contempt for townspeople. It would be better if they piqued themselves upon their real merits and position rather than on their being able to do a few things which, living as they do in the country, they cannot avoid understanding. They really have a position and a character to maintain, and be proud of. The English farmer is a member of a most important class of society. Living in the country, and in the enjoyment of sun and air, and fields and trees, without the wearing routine of labour, which too often blinds the peasant to all these blessings, and makes him walk amongst them as if they were not; removed from all the excitement of city life; enjoying a distinctly marked position, free from the temptation of moving up in a higher grade, and so losing happiness and fortune, and all which makes life sweet and honourable; living in old manor-houses, occupied often from father to son for centuries, with their quiet country church, and honest invigorating recreations, the farmer has the means of being one of the most sober-minded, sensible, independent, and happy men in the realm. If he is not this, it is his own fault, or the fault of parents, or clergyman, or of some external circumstances. He might be an anchor and a principle of steadfastness to his country, and more useful, by far, in his quiet circle, than many bustling men in larger spheres, and of greater pretensions.—*William Blake, by the Rev. W. E. Heygate.*

AN EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.—The most frightful earthquake and volcanic eruption on record in Japan began by many preliminary shocks of no great intensity, in the district of Jeddo, in 1783, and seems to have exceeded in its horrors and wide destruction the earthquake of Lisbon at the other end of the chain. The accounts state that at eight o'clock on the morning of the 27th of July of that year a great wind got up, accompanied by subterranean mutterings of thunder, which continued augmenting from day to day, in seeming menace of some frightful catastrophe, until the first of August. On that day an earthquake, with loud thunders, shook all the houses to their foundation, the intensity of the shocks each moment increasing until the summit of the mountain was rent open, and fire and flame appeared, followed by such an avalanche of sand and stones, tossed high into the air, and carried to incredible distances, that the darkness of night came on, the only light being the lurid glare of burning lava and devastating flames. Vast chasms opened before the affrighted inhabitants, in their flight, into which thousands, in the darkness and panic, urged on by the streams of fire and showers of stone and ashes, are said to have been precipitated. The shocks did not entirely cease until the twelfth day, and were felt over a space of thirty leagues. Twenty seven towns and villages were destroyed, the rivers, boiling and overflowing, inundated the whole country, to complete the work of destruction.

A JEWISH COLLECTION.—When I was engaged in studying the religion, manners, and habits of the Jews, for the purpose of correcting a fond theory of mine, I looked into their synagogue, to observe the ceremonies of the tabernacle, when a collection was made, as I understood, for a new temple. We all know that they are a money-getting people; some of us know that they are liberal and generous, and worthy of our highest esteem. Their mode of collecting I thought perfection, and I recommend it for imitation. The manner of it was this: The priest stood at the altar, and briefly and distinctly explained the object of the collection. He recalled some of the famous passages in the Jewish history, in which the generosity of the people was conspicuous. You could see that the priest and the people were proud of their nationality, although they are nationless, and, as I think, have sat down by the waters to weep much too long. Yet the fire lighted up his eye, and they seemed to feel every word he said. Then he called to his people before the congregation of the Lord, and said, "Mr. Abrahams, how much will you give?" and Mr. Abrahams said "Five pounds;" then he called upon Mr. Isaacs, and he made it five guineas; then he appealed to Mr. Jacobs, and he gave six guineas; then he singled out Mr. Joel, and he gave ten pounds; and so he went on all through the Jewish nomenclature, and a very handsome sum was collected—one worthy of the occasion and of the people. I was proud of my fellow-townsmen, and almost made up my mind to be circumcised, and join their fraternity. —*Jessaus Vernal.*

ETIQUETTE AT BOMBAY.—According to the custom here, the lady who takes precedence must be the first to break up the party, and until she leaves, no other guest can quit the room. I witnessed an amusing instance of the consequences of this stringent law. We were dining at a friend's house, when a lady was taken suddenly ill.—The "senior lady" (in regimental phrase) had shown no symptoms of departure. The case was urgent. The mistress of the house represented it; and the difficulty was solved by the lady who took precedence rising and making her adieu; but as her carriage was not in waiting she retired to the empty dining-room, where she sat in state in the dark until it arrived—*Central India; by Mrs. Henry Duberly.*

LOVE, A WREATH OF FLOWERS ON THE OLDEST BROW.—No man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart and brain which created all things new; which was the dawn in him of music, poetry, art, which made the face of nature radiant with purple light, the morning and the night varied enchantments; when a single tone of one voice could make the heart bound, and the most trivial circumstance associated with one form is put in the amber of memory; when he became all eye when one was present, and all memory when one was gone; the youth becomes a watcher of windows and studious of a glove, a veil, a ribbon, or the wheels of a carriage; when no place is too solitary, and none too silent for him who has richer company and sweeter conversation in his new thoughts, than any old friends, though best and purest, can give him, for the figures, the motions, the words of the beloved object, are not like other images in water, but, as Plutarch said, "enamelled in fire," and makes the study of midnight. In the noon and the afternoon of life we still throb at the recollection of days when happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged with the relish of pain and fear; for he touched the secret of the matter who said of love

"All other pleasures are not worth its pains,"

and when the day was not long enough, but the night too must be consumed in keen recollections; when the head boiled on the pillow with the generous deed it resolved on; when the moonlight was a pleasing fever, and the stars were letters, and the flowers ciphers, and the air was coined into song; when all business seemed an impertinence, and all the men and women running to and fro in the streets mere pictures.—*Emerson.*

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On WEDNESDAY, 28th MARCH, at seven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TAMWORTH.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Inglis. Parish of Tamworth. On the right bank of the Cockburn River, opposite Oshea and Levey's, Bevage, Bailey, and Coates' portions, and between ¼ mile and 1½ mile above the east boundary of Tamworth Town Reserve: Lot 1, 45 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 84 acres 2 roods; lot 3, 81 acres 2 roods; lot 4, 31 acres. Adjoining the east boundary of lot 3: Lot 5, 101 acres 2 roods. On Two Mile Creek, near its junction with Cockburn River, adjacent to the east boundary of lot 3, and the north boundary of T. Fitzpatrick's 22 acres and 39 perches: Lot 6, 35 acres; lot 7, 27 acres 2 roods. At the confluence of Five Mile Creek, and the Cockburn River, adjacent to the north boundary of G. Swain's 151 acres: Lot 8, 141 acres; lot 9, 190 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—Parish of Inglis, Parish of Tamworth, Town of Tamworth: Lots 10 to 14, 2 roods each; lots 15 to 20, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 21 to 24, 2 roods each; lot 25, 1 acre 31 perches; lot 26 to 29, 2 roods each; lots 30, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 31, 2 roods; lots 32 to 37, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 34, 2 roods; lot 38, 1 rood 39 p rches; lots 40 and 41, 2 roods each.—Country unnamed. Parish of Somerton. Town of Somerton: Lot 42, 3 roods 24 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On SATURDAY, 31st MARCH, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BOMBALA.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Wellesley. Parish of Bombala. Within the Bombala Reserve, adjoining the north boundaries of Kesterton's portions, and 30 acres: Lot 1, 30 acres; lots 2 and 3, 29 acres each. Adjoining the east boundary of lots 1 and 3: Lots 4 and 5, 28 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Wellesley. Parish unnamed. On the left bank of M'Laughlin River, adjoining the south boundary of E. Tuff's 45 acres: 3 roods 14 perches, at Bungee: Lot 6, 11 acres 3 roods 38 perches. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Wellesley. Parish of Bombala. Town of Bombala: Lots 12 to 15, 2 roods each; lots 16 to 20, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 21 to 28, 2 roods each; lot 30, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 31, 2 roods; lots 32 to 37, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 38, 2 roods; lot 39, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 40 to 49, 2 roods each; lot 50, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 51, 2 roods; lot 52, 1 rood 35 perches; lots 53 to 61, 2 roods each; lot 62, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 63, 35 roods; lots 64 to 69, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 70, 2 roods; lot 71, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 72, 2 roods. Upset price, £8 per acre.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN SMITH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed son JAMES. The procession to remove from his residence, Botany Road, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. RICHARD HANSLOW are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Daughter, ELIZABETH MARY ANN. The procession to move from his residence, George-street south, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock precisely.

FREE SCHOOL for the Education of the Neglected Classes in Sydney.—The Committee of this School are most anxious to obtain immediately the Services of a MASTER for the school. The committee are prepared to offer sufficient remuneration, but they desire especially the appointment of a person who has a truly Christian interest in the welfare of the class of children for whom the school is intended, and who has at the same time the gift of winning the attention and securing the affection of such children, being ready to engage in the work in a spirit of cordial sympathy with the views of the committee. The committee will be glad if clergymen and superintendents of schools will aid them in their endeavour to find a suitable person, and communicate any successful result of their enquiries to the secretary.

Applicants for the situation are requsted to communicate in the first instance, by letter to the secretary, addressed EDWARD JOY, honorary secretary, &c., Sydney.

MAITLAND HOSPITAL.—WANTED, a Resident SURGEON and MANAGER. Applications to be addressed to the Acting Committee before March 14th.
EDWARD GRIFFITH, hon. secretary.

MEDICAL.—A medical Man, in extensive country practice, in the county of Cumberland, wishes to meet with a PARTNER, ultimately to succeed him in practice. For further particulars application may be made to Dr. ROBERTSON, 54, Wynyard-square.

NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The appointment of a Travelling Agent to the above Society has been POSTPONED until 3rd April next; in the meanwhile the Secretaries would gladly receive applications, by letter, from eligible persons.
EDWARD ROGERS, } Joint
ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, } Secretaries.
264, Pitt-street.

PAINTER WANTED. Apply to Mr. S. S GOULD, 25, Botany-street.

PRODUCE.—An honourable MAN, having premises, will be glad to meet with a Gentleman to assist him on credit, to sell low for cash only. Address A. Z. P., HERALD Office.

RESIDENCE REQUIRED.—Wanted, to RENT, immediately, a detached HOUSE or COTTAGE, of at least six good rooms, and out-offices, in or near town. C. H ROOKE, 123, King-street.

REQUIRED, a respectable young GIRL, about 14, to attend to a little boy. Mrs. KEENE, Messrs. Farmer and Painter (late Farmer, Williams, and Giles), George-street entrance.

SNOWY RIVER.—WANTED, a MATE, with small capital. Address MATE, HERALD Office.

SNOWY RIVER.—The advertiser, sending teams to the diggings in a few days, can take SWAGS on reasonable terms. Apply to S. CLAPPISON, Newtown.

SHEPHERDS wanted. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at Mr. R. HILLS, Bent-street.

SHOEMAKERS WANTED, to make kangaroo boots, at GEORGE GARDNER'S, 493, Brickfield-hill.

SHIPWRIGHTS WANTED. CHARLES MOSSMAN, 186, Sussex-street, two doors south of Market-street.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S LADIES' SCHOOL, YASS.—WANTED, as ASSISTANT, a competent TEACHER; a knowledge of French and arithmetic indispensable. Application to be made to Rev. P. NEWMAN, 93 Upper Port-street, Sydney.

TEAMS WANTED for Bathurst. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

TO DRESS and MANTLE MAKING, WANTED, two APPRENTICES. Mrs. FLETCHER, Glebe Road.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—First-rate HANDS WANTED. JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted a good HAND. F. PERKS and CO. Pitt-street.

TO TIMBER MEN IN THE BUSH.—Wanted, about FIFTY HARDWOOD POLES about 35 feet long and 9 inches in diameter, delivered at the New Racecourse, Randwick. Tenders to be delivered to Mr. HILLY, architect, 138, Pitt-street, on or before MONDAY, March 12th.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—A Schoolmaster can receive as Parlour-Boarders two or three University Students, to whom assistance will be given in the preparation of subjects for examination. Terms, 60 guineas per annum. Apply, by letter, to IOTA, HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL, a good substantial GIG. Apply 72, York-street.

WANTED, a first-rate FEMALE COOK. Apply to the HOUSEKEEPER, Government House.

WANTED, a good Second-hand WHALEBOAT. Apply A. DREUTLER and CO.

WANTED, to purchase, six staunch Draught HORSES, for immediate use. K L, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as SERVANT. Mrs. LEWIS, opposite Paddington Inn.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out meat; also a FEMALE SERVANT. W. TYE, butcher, Newtown.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT for a small family. Apply 29, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, to RENT a HOUSE of five or six-rooms, in town. C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

WANTED, a WATCHMAN. E. J. BLAXLAND, Lime-street Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH. Apply, after 9 o'clock, Civet Cat, King-street.

WANTED, a Young Man, as Assistant HUTCHER. H. BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TEAMS, for GUNDAGAI and TUMUT. JAMES THOMPSON, 147, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. Apply T. PEARSON, 280, Pitt-st., opposite School of Arts.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants for hire, at Mrs. CAPPS' office, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about 15, to make himself useful. Apply 319, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good COOPER Journeyman. Apply to No. 6, Malcolm's-buildings, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT, No. 8, College-street, corner Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, APARTMENTS, Furnished, near William-street. Address to E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. References required. 94, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a WAITER who thoroughly understands his business. City Wine Vaults, George-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to assist the cook. Apply on board the Paterson steamer.

WANTED, by an experienced Dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT by the day. Address A., 28, Stanley-st.

WANTED, a strong active BOY. 135, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a steady BOY, at VARNEY'S Commercial Hotel, King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply at Mrs. J. MYERS', 145, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young M. A. for the coffee-room, Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, for Balmain. Apply Cavendish House, opposite Post Office.

WANTED, a good FEMALE SERVANT, Liverpool-street, second door from Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, about 16 or 17, to work in a store, &c. THOMAS FARRELL, 78, King-st.

WANTED, an active MAN, as WAITER. B. PALMER, Pitt and King-streets

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at the Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, at the Union Club, a smart BOY, as MESSENGER.

WANTED, Two good PAINTERS. Apply LAND and GRAY, New Registry Office. 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a LAD, one that can write a good hand. H. C RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

WANTED, an active LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply 122, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MAN COOK. Apply at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a GIRL to Nurse and assist in Housework. Apply 94, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a young MAN, to assist in butchering. W. F. HULLE, 559, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Young PERSON. Apply at Mrs BUCK'S, Lamb Inn, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a Female COOK, at the Queen's Hotel, 163, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply 8, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to drive a Horse and Cart. Apply to J. CARROLL, Crown-street.

WANTED, a TEAM, to load for Braidwood. THOS. DAWSON, 421, George-street.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to Milk and Mow, and make himself generally useful. Apply Woolloomooloo Dairy.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. BRADBURY, Ultimo Cottage, Pyrmont Road.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as NURSE and HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC MOSS, 208, Brickfield-hill

WANTED, a MAN, accustomed to farming, for the country; also a stout LAD. Apply to FRANCIS M'MAHON, grocer, 553, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. For address apply to Mr. LARTER, 80, South Head Road.

WANTED, Three LABOURERS for a Station; good wages, and new hands preferred. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PAINTER; also a COACHMAKER. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, Ten active MEN, to make themselves generally useful, at the Fairy Bower, Manly Beach. Apply at Parker's Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse a child, and make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. MOSES, 271, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to SALT MEAT, and to collect and carry out orders. CLEEVE and CO., Charlotte-place.

WANTED, for the Restaurant Cafe Français, 282, George-street, a single MAN, as WAITER, who understands his business. Also a KITCHEN MAN.

WANTED, by an experienced Young MAN, situation as COOK in first-class house. Address F. B., 58, King-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to sew canvas BAGS. Apply to R. P., at Peek and Fotheringham's, 309, George-street.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, without incumbrance, M. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. LENNON, Leicester-place, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a YOUTH aged 16, to the bricklaying business. Address H, Glebe Post Office.

WANTED, first-class BOILER-MAKERS. Wages no object. Apply to F. NAPIER and CO., Dry Dock, Balmain.

WANTED, an efficient SALESMAN in the boot and shoe trade. None but first-class hands need apply. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

WANTED, a PLACE for a Plain Cook and Housemaid. Good reference. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as HOUSEMAID; also, a GIRL to assist with children. 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, 25 to 30 SPLITTERS and FENCERS, for railway works at Campbelltown. Apply to Agent of Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, Campbelltown.

WANTED, a YOUTH as PORTER, and make himself generally useful. SAMUEL DAVIS, jeweller, George-street.

WANTED, in the town of Windsor, a HOUSE and PREMISES, with good out-buildings, for a manufactory. Address T G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young MAN, quick at figures and writes a good hand, to keep books in a butcher's shop. Apply from 12 till 1. CLEEVE and CO, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a good and steady OSTLER; one well acquainted and fond of horses; liberal weekly wages will be given; good living and but little to do. J. H. NIXON, 28, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, in a few days, a young MAN, of good character, to look after a horse and carriage, and otherwise to make himself useful in a gentleman's family. Apply at 94, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, capable of imparting a sound English Education, with French, Music, and Dancing. Apply to Mrs. J. C. THOMPSON, Bourke-street

WANTED, a